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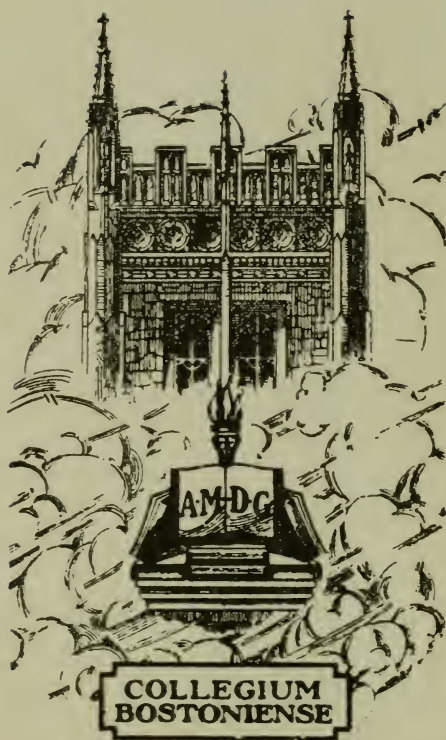
**Composition**

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**BY**  
**THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS**

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1910



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TO  
Irish Composition.

BY THE  
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Fifth Edition.



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## PREFACE.

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THIS little book aims at providing a course in Irish based on the Direct Method, and embracing the salient points in Grammar and Construction. It will, it is hoped, be found suitable for classes of the standard of the lower Intermediate Grades.

Detailed suggestions for the use of the book will be found in the *Teacher's Companion*.

The Christian Brothers desire to express their thanks to An t-Acair Peardar Ó Laoigaire, to Diarmuid Ó Foghlúda, and to Seán Ó Catháin for their kindness in reading through the manuscript, and for many valuable suggestions.



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# Aíds to Irish Composition.

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## CEACHT A h-AON.

I. 1. An peann, an ríol, an clár, an borb, an falla, an páipéar, an borca, an doras. 2. Tá an borb mór. 3. Tá an clár dub. 4. Tá an borca beag. 5. Tá an doras árd. 6. Tá an páipéar bán. 7. Tá an ríol beag. 8. Tá an doras deas. 9. Tá an falla árd. 10. Tá an peann beag.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá mór? beag? dub? bán? deas? árd?

III. COMRÁD: Cuirtear páipéar bán, clár dub, borca beag, ghl., or comair na ríoláirí 7 cuirtear ceisteanna oiréa mar iad ro chúar i dtabó na ríoláirí.

IV. GRAMMAR.\*--§ 547. In Irish the verb precedes its subject—as, tá an borb mór, *the table is big*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

1. The stool is high. 2. The wall is white. 3. The box is large. 4. The table is red. 5. The door is black. 6. The pen is small. 7. The wall is big. 8. The board is black. 9. The door is small. 10. The box is black.

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## CEACHT A DÓ.

I. 1. Táim ós. 2. Táir beag. 3. Tá ré árd. 4. Táimís ós. 5. Tá ríó láidir. 6. Táir ríad† beag. 7. Táim iní an reomra. 8. Táir iní an reomra leir. 9. Táimís iní an reomra. 10. Tá an peann iní an mála. 11. Táir ríad ar ríol.

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\* For Grammar reference see “First Irish Grammar,” by the Christian Brothers.

† Tá ríad may also be used.

II. CEISTEANNA Γ COMHÁD : 1. Cé tá ós (beas, láidir)?

2. Cé tá inr an reomra (ar rcoil)?

3. Cad tá inr an mála?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present tense—táim, &c.

IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. We are. You are. They are. He is. I am.

B. 1. I am strong. 2. They are white. 3. We are young. 4. You are at the door. 5. They are at school. 6. You are in the room. 7. You (pl.) are at school. 8. They are in the room. 9. I am tall. 10. He is small. 11. The box is in the room. 12. The man is at the door.

## CEADT A Trí.

I. 1. Ar maidin go moč buaileann duine ar an doras. 2. Dúirígeann Seagán γ éirígeann ré. 3. Téirgeann ré ríor. 4. Iteann ré an breicfeárta. 5. Cuirígeann ré an leabhar ašur an peann inr an mála. 6. Beirígeann ré ar an mála, γ imčígeann ré ar rcoil. 7. Inr an trácthóna fílleann ré ašaile. 8. Iteann ré an dinnéar ašur impeann ré go h-oiróce.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé buaileann ar an doras? éirígeann? imčígeann ar rcoil? impeann? cuirígeann an leabhar inr an mála?

2. Cad iteann Seagán? Cad a cuirígeann ré inr an mála? Cad a beirígeann ré annan? Cad a beirígeann ré inr an trácthóna?

3. Cad a imčígeann Seagán? a téirgeann ré ar rcoil? fílleann ré ašaile? impeann ré?

4. Cā dteirígeann Seagán? dcurígeann ré an peann?

III. COMHÁD. 1. Cad itim (iteann tú, γrl.) ar maidin? inr an trácthóna?

2. Cad a beirim (beirígeann tú, γrl.) ar maidin? inr an trácthóna?



3. Caṡṡain éirighim (éirighéann tu, 7pl.)? imṡighim ar rcoil? fillim abaidle? itim an dínneár?

IV. GRAMMAR.\*—§ 262. Present tense of buailim.

§ 548. Transitive verbs govern the accusative case. The usual order of words is :—Verb, Subject, Object ; cuipeann pé an leabhar inr an mála, he puts the book in the bag.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. He puts, we put, they eat, you† awake, he goes, I rise, we strike, (people)‡ eat, you return, they go, we play, (people) put, you go, I awake.

B. 1. I rise early in the morning. 2. You put the pen in the bag. 3. They take (=eat) breakfast in the morning. 4. We return home in the evening. 5. They go to school. 6. We awake early in the morning. 7. They knock at the door. 8. They take dinner in the evening. 9. We play till evening. 10. I take the bag. 11. You go to school early in the morning. 12. They take the book and go down.

## CEAṡṡ A CEAṡAIR.

I. 1. Buailteann an clog ar maidin go moṡ. 2. Éirighéann an bean. 3. Imṡighéann pí go dtí an cirtin. 4. Orclann pí an doras 7 téighéann pí irtead. 5. Dúinann pí an doras 7 orclann pí an fuinneos. 6. Cuipeann pí an móin ar an teinteán 7 aduighéann pí an teine. 7. Líonann pí an corcán le h-uirce 7 cuipeann pí ar an teine é. 8. Scuabann pí an cirtin.

\* The rules given under the heading "Grammar" are intended merely to summarise the principal points in the lessons, and are not necessarily exhaustive.

† In all cases in which *you* occurs in exercises marked A, give both 2nd singular and 2nd plural in Irish. In the other exercises use the *singular* in Irish, unless the sense requires the plural.

‡ (People) is used to denote the *autonomous form* of the verb.

9. Téigeann sí amach go dtí an páirc 7 crúðann sí an bó. 10. Tugann sí an bainne irtead. 11. Fiuánn an corpán riar i bparc 7 ullmhuigeann an bean an breicfeárta.

II. CEISTEANN: 1. Cé éirigeann? rcuabann an éirínn? éiríúann an bó? iméigeann go dtí an páirc?

2. Cad oclann an bean? Cad a ónnann sí? cuirpeann sí ar an tinnthead? ar an teine? éiríúann sí? líonann sí? ullmhuigeann sí? tugann sí irtead?

3. Cačain a buaireann an clog? éirigeann an bean?

4. Cá gcuirpeann an bean an móin? an corpán? 7r.

5. Cad a ómeann an bean? an clog? an corpán?

III. COMHÁD: 1. Cačain ítim (íteann tú, ré, 7r.) an breicfeárta? an óinnéar?

2. Cačain ullmhuigtear an breicfeárta? an óinnéar?

3. Cačain aduigtear teine? cruótar bó? rcuabtar an tíg?

IV. Aitirtear nó rcríobtar an ceacht inr gac pearparin de'n dá uimhir.

V. Cuirtear an t-alt roim na foclaib reo: bean, leabhar, páirc, peann, óinnéar, bó, bainne, corpán, móin, fuinneos, doirar, éirínn.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 262. Present tense of molaim.

§ 41. There are only *two genders* in Irish—the masculine and the feminine.

§ 21 (b). The article aspirates *feminine nouns* in the *nominative and accusative singular*: an bó, an bean.

§ 535. The accusative *pronoun* usually comes last in the sentence or clause to which it belongs: cuirpeann sí ar an teine é.

## VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. We shut, you fill. 2. They bring, it boils. 3. (People) go, we play. 4. They fill, (people) shut. 5. We prepare, I open. 6. They milk, we kindle. 7. I put, she strikes. 8. They go. 9. The woman, the cow. 10. The hearth, the window. 11. The door, the turf. 12. The milk, the breakfast. 13. The pin, the night.

B. 1. I put the pot on the fire. 2. They rise early in the morning. 3. The pot boils. 4. You light the fire in the morning. 5. We open the door and come in. 6. They shut the window. 7. I fill the pot with water. 8. She sweeps the house. 9. We put the turf on the fire. 10. The woman goes to the house. 11. They prepare the breakfast. 12. I put the turf into the house. 13. John goes to the field in the morning. 14. They bring the milk into the kitchen. 15. The woman milks the cow in the morning. 16. The clock strikes. 17. We put the turf on the hearth. 18. They bring the cow to the field.

## CEAÓT A CÚIS.

I. 1. Tá Airt ag tuit ar rcoil anoir. 2. Tá saðar i n-éinfeáct leir. 3. Tá Airt ós 7 tá ré beas. 4. Tá an saðar mór. 5. Téigean Airt ar rcoil saé tá 7 bíonn an saðar i n-éinfeáct leir. 6. Téigean Airt irteac inr an rcoil, áct iméigean an saðar abáile áir. 7. Bíonn Airt ag léigean, 7 ag reíobas 7 ag foğluim ar rcoil. 8. Inr an tráchnóna tagann ré amac ar an rcoil 7 bíonn an saðar ag feiteam leir 7 rícto ríao araon abáile.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá ós? beas? ag tuit ar rcoil? Cé bíonn ag léigean? ag foğluim? Cé ríteann abáile?

2. Cao tá mór? Cao a bíonn ag feiteam le h-Airt?

3. Caḱain a bionn Arṭ ar rcoil? ḱaḱann ré amaḱ ar an rcoil?

4. Cá bfuil Arṭ aḱ oul? Cá mbionn ré ḱaḱ lá? Cá mbionn an ḱaḱar?

5. Cao a ḱeineann Arṭ? an ḱaḱar?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Cé tá óḱ? beaḱ? móir annro? Cao tá móir? beaḱ?

2. Cá mbím (mbionn tú, 7ṙl.) ḱaḱ lá? Cá mbím (7ṙl.) aḱ oul ar maidin? 7ṙl.

3. Caḱain a bím (a bionn tú, 7ṙl.) aḱ oul ar rcoil? aḱaile?

4. Cé tá i n-éimḱeáḱ uim? leaṭ? 7ṙl.

IV. Aicṙṙṙṙṙar nō rṙṙṙṙṙar an ceáḱ rō inṙ ḱaḱ rṙṙṙṙṙṙ de'n dā uimṙ.

V. Cuṙṙṙṙṙ ar t-aṭṙ ṙoim na rṙṙṙṙṙ rṙo: ḱaḱar, páirṙ, beaṙ, bainne, coṙcán, fuinneos, doṙar, rṙól.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. Present and habitual present of tá; § 216. compounds of te

The Irish equivalent of the English *present participle* consists of two words—aḱ and a *verbal noun*: aḱ oul, *going*.

aḱ is not used for *rest* or *state*.

VII. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. You are, he is going. 2. You are (H),\* I am, (people) are (H). 3. I am going, I go. 4. I am (H) going, we are learning. 5. (People) are writing (H), he is reading (H). 6. We are going, they are waiting. 7. You are writing (H).

B. 1. The dog is going to the house. 2. John is small. 3. The dog is young. 4. Art is (H) with John every day. 5. Art goes to school early every morning. 6. The house is big. 7. The woman is (H) reading every

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\* When (H) is printed after a verb, use the Habitual Tense.



evening. 8. I am (H) waiting for him. 9. Art is young. 10. We put the cow in the house every evening. 11. The woman prepares the dinner. 12. They put the pot on the fire. 13. She is reading in the house, and you are waiting for her. 14. John rises early every morning. 15. The woman is in the house now. 16. John goes home and then plays till night.

## CEAÐT A Sé.

I. 1. Tá rtól ip cátaoir ip borro inr an rcoil. 2. Tá borca ar an mborro. 3. Tá an cáile inr an mborca. 4. Ní fuil (níl) an rtól ar an mborro aét tá pé pé'n mborro. 5. Tá an cátaoir ar an uplár. 6. Ní fuil an clár dub ar an uplár, tá pé ar an bfalla. 7. Tá an rcoil áro 7 fada 7 leatán: tá rí móir. 8. Ní fuil (níl) an borca áro ná fada ná leatán. Tá pé íreal 7 geairro 7 caol: tá pé beas. 9. An bfuil an rtól áro? Níl, tá pé íreal. 10. Ná fuil (nác bfuil) an fúmneog áro? Tá. 11. An bfuil rí leatán? Níl. Tá rí caol.

II. CEISTEAINNA: 1. An bfuil (ná fuil) an cátaoir (rtól, clár, borro, cáile, leabair) móir? beas? áro? leatán? geairro? caol?

2. An bfuil (ná fuil) an cátaoir (rpl.) ar an uplár? ar an bfalla? inr an mborca? pé'n mborro? inr an rcoil?

3. Cao tá móir? beas? leatán? caol? rpl.

4. Cao tá ar an uplár? ar an bfalla? rpl.

5. Cá bfuil an cáile? an cátaoir? an rtól? rpl.

III. COMRÁD: [Cuirtear leabair (cáile, rpl.) ar rtól (i mborca) 7 cuirtear ceirteanna mar iad ro éuar].

IV. Scríobtar an t-alt roim na foclaib reo: Cátaoir, falla, rtól, cáile, borro, fúmneog, bean, ráir, borca.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 318. fuilim, &c. §§ 22-25, Eclipsis.



The *simple prepositions followed by the article eclipse* the initials of singular nouns : *an an mboirio*.

The *Personal Pronouns* agree with the nouns for which they stand, in *number* and *person*, and generally in *gender* (§ 528).

The *Dependent Form* of an irregular verb is the form that must be used after the following particles :—*ní*, *not* ; *an*, *whether ?* ; *ná* or *naċ*, *that not, whether not* ; *so*, *that* ; *cá*, *where ?* ; *mará* (*muna*), *unless* ; *oá*, *if* ; and the *relative in the genitive or dative case* or meaning “*all that*.”

All these particles *eclipse*, except *ní* which *aspirates*, and *ná*, which *does not affect* the following consonant.

In Irish there are no fixed words for “*yes*” and “*no*.” As a general rule “*yes*” or “*no*” is translated by using the same verb and tense as has been employed in the question. The subject of the verb used in the reply need not be expressed, but the synthetic forms of the verbs *may* be used.

*Raib ré ann ? ní raib. (Üi.) Was he there ?*  
*No. (Yes.) Úraca ré an tig ? ní úraca. Did he see*  
*the house ? No. Úruit Seagán breoite ? Tá. Is*  
*John sick ? He is, or Yes.*

When “*neither . . . nor*” occurs in an English sentence use *ní* before the verb in Irish—*e.g., The stool is neither high nor broad. ní fuil an ríol áro ná leaċan.*

VI. Translate into Irish\* :—

A. 1. I am, I am not. 2. We are not, (people) are

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\* Translation into Irish, if taken at all on a first reading, should be restricted to the exercises marked A, especially in the later lessons.

not. 3. They are not waiting. 4. We are going; you are not learning. 5. They are not reading. 6. Are you going? Yes. 7. Are not we going? No. 8. Are not (people) reading? Yes. 9. In the box, on the floor. 10. Under the chair, on the table. 11. In the school, under the table. 12. On the stool, in the house.

B. 1. The book is on the table. 2. Is the box on the floor? 3. No, it is on the chair. 4. The chalk is not in the box, it is under the table. 5. The house is high and broad. 6. Is the school high? 7. No, it is low. 8. The dog is big. 9. Is not the window high? 10. It is neither high nor broad. 11. Is the table high? It is. 12. John is neither small nor young. 13. We are (H) going to school every morning. 14. They put the cow in the house every evening. 15. I take the bag and go to school early every morning. 16. The box is short and narrow. 17. The table is neither high nor broad. 18. Is not the chair high?

## CEACHT A SEACHT.

I. 1. Tá mílteáin ó doo áct níl don aipeádo aige. 2. Tá aipeádo ag Airt. 3. Iapáinn doo pinginn ar Airt 7 tugann pé doó í. 4. Iméigeann doo go doí an riopa 7 buaiteann pé ipéad. 5. "Cao tá uait?" ar an bean. 6. "Tá mílteáin uaim," ar doo. 7. "Bfuil don aipeádo agat?" ar an bean. 8. "Tá pinginn im póca agam,"\* ar doo. 9. "Tá go maí," ar an bean. 10. Tugann pé an pinginn doí 7 geíbeann pé na mílteáin uaité. 11. Tá pé pártá anoir, maí tá na mílteáin aige.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá ag Airt? ó doo? ag doo?

2. Cé aige go bfuil an t-aipeádo? na mílteáin?

\* Note the order of the words in this and similar sentences.

3. Cé air go n-iarann doó an pingsinn? na mílteáin?

4. Cad a d'eineann Airt? an bean? doó?

III. COMHRÁD [Tuagtar leabhar, peann, ghl., do úine de rna rcoláirib]: 1. Cad tá agat? agam? ag Seagán? ag Tomár? ghl.

2. Cé air go bfuil an peann? an leabhar? an boice? an éile?

3. An bfuil (ná fuil) leabhar (peann, ghl.) agam? agat? ag Tomár?

[Tógatar a peann, a leabhar, ghl., ó úine de rna rcoláirib.]

5. Cad tá uait? ó Tomár? ó Airt? ghl.

6. Cé uair go bfuil an peann? an leabhar? ghl.

7. An bfuil (ná fuil) peann (leabhar, ghl.) uaim? uait? ghl.

IV. GRAMMAR.—There is no verb “to have” in Irish. Its place is supplied by the verb *tá* followed by the preposition *ag*. The object of the verb “have” in English becomes the subject of the verb *tá* in Irish—e.g., *John has a book.* *Tá leabhar ag Seagán.* *James had not the horse.* *Ní raib an capall ag Séamar.* *I had the pen.* *Uí an peann agam.*

The English verb “want” is translated by the verb *tá* followed by the preposition *ó*—e.g., *Does John want a book?* *Bfuil leabhar ó Seagán?* *I did not want the horse.* *Ní raib an capall uaim.*

§ 216. Compounds of *ag* and of *ó*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. I have a book. 2. He has (H) a book. 3. They want a box. 4. We have money. 5. You have sweets. 6. They have not a penny. 7. I do not want the book. 8. We have not a dog. 9. They have not the cow.

10. Have you the book? Yes. 11. Has he not the milk? No. 12. They do not want the turf. 13. Do you not want the pen? 14. We do not want the bag. 15. I have (H) the chair and he has (H) the stool.

B. 1. What does he want? 2. He goes into the shop and asks the sweets of Art. 3. He has a pen in the bag. 4. I ask John for a chair and he gives it to me. 5. They get the sweets from me and they are satisfied. 6. They go to the shop and ask the sweets of Tom. 7. I do not want the book. 8. Does she want the chair? 9. In the morning I ask Hugh for the book. 10. "What do they want?" says the woman. 11. They return home in the evening. 12. I light the fire. 13. He puts the dog into the house. 14. I am (H) going to school, and Hugh is (H) along with me. 15. The box is not on the table, it is on the chair. 16. They put the chalk in the box. 17. Have you a penny? 18. I want the chair.

## CEAĆT A HOĆT.

I. 1. Tá taobas doirta, las anoir, ac nuair a bí ré ós, bí ré láir. 2. O'Éirígead ré ar a cúis a élos sac maidean inr an raírao 7 oo téirgead ré as rnaí inr an loe. 3. Annran eadad ré abaille air 7 o'ítead ré a breiceadarta. 4. Téirgead ré amac annran so oti an páire 7 bíod ré as obair so (oti an) meadon lae. 5. Oo rtaoat ré de'n obair annran, fuidéad ré rior 7 o'ítead ré an t-airán oo bíod 'na póca aige. 6. Cairraí(n)gead ré a píopa amac, oo líonaat an píopa le tobac 7 o'ólaat ré é. 7. I sceann deic nóimeataí nó mar rin o'Éirígead ré. 8. Oo téirgead ré so oti an tobair, 7 o'ólaat ré an t-uirce. 9. Annran o'fillead ré so oti an páire 7 éromaot ré ar an obair air.

II. CEISTEALLHA: 1. Cé tá doirta? Las? Cé bí láir? ós? Cé téirgead as rnaí? rrl.



2. Cαο α ο'ιτεαο ταος? Cαο α ο'ολαο ρε?  
 Cαο α οεινεαο ρε αρι μαριον σο μοc? σο (υτι αν)  
 μεαον λαε? um μεαον λαε?

3. Cαtain α bi ταος λαιρι? ο'ειριγεαο ρε?  
 βιοο ρε ας ρναμ? ας οβαιρ? ο'ολαο ρε α ριορα?  
 ερομαο ρε αρι αν οβαιρ αριρ?

4. Cα οτειγεαο ρε ας ρναμ? ας οβαιρ? ας οι?

5. (An) βφυιλ (ηα φυιλ) ταος ος? αορτα? ηιλ.

III. COMPARATIVE: 1. Cε τα ος (αορτα, λας, λαιρι, ηιλ.) ανηρο?

2. An βφυιτιμ (ηιλ.) ος (αορτα, λας, ηιλ.)?

3. Cαtain α ο'ειριγεα (ηιλ.) νυαιρ bi tu (ηιλ.) ος?

4. Cα οτειγεα (ηιλ.) ας ρναμ? ας οβαιρ? ηιλ.  
 ιηρ αν ραμιαο? ιηρ αν εαμιαc, ηιλ.

IV. Διερριτεαρ no ρεριοβταρ αν ceacτ ιηρ zac  
 πεαρραιη οε'η οα ιιηιρ.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Imperfect tense of buaitim,  
 molaim.

§ 318. Imperfect tense of ταιμ.

The *article prefixes* τ to *masculine* nouns beginning with a vowel in the *nominative* and *accusative singular* ;  
 αν τ-αριαν, the bread.

The particle α is prefixed to a *number not followed by a noun* ; α cυiς, five.

The *imperfect tense* as well as the *past* and *conditional* are preceded by the particle οο, when no other particle precedes. This particle may be omitted, unless the initial letter of the verb is *inaspirable*.

The above tenses always have the *initial aspirated*, unless they are preceded by a particle requiring the dependent form, § 26 (e).

\* This ο may or may not be aspirated. It is usually aspirated in the spoken language of Munster.



§ 27. Particles which eclipse prefix *n* to vowels, unless the particles themselves end in *n*.

The *possessive adjectives* *mo, my* ; *do, thy, your (sing.)* ,  
*Δ, his, cause aspiration* : *Δ πίπαΔ, his pipe*.

## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. You used be. 2. They used go. 3. We used to fill. 4. I used to drink. 5. (People) used be. 6. She used cease work. 7. We used rise. 8. They (generally) came. 9. They used be working. 10. (People) used return. 11. We used to strike. 12. You used prepare. 13. His pen, my book, her horse, my stool, her pen.

B. 1. We used get up early in the morning. 2. Tadhg used have a pipe. 3. They used go to the well and (used to) drink the water. 4. We are (H) at work till mid-day. 5. You were weak, but you are strong now. 6. They used be swimming in the lake. 7. I rise every morning at five o'clock. 8. The bread is on the table. 9. They are (H) at work till mid-day. 10. She used light the fire at seven o'clock every morning. 11. We go to swim in the lake every day. 12. After ten minutes we (generally) rose and resumed work. 13. They used put the butter on the bread. 14. You used be writing every day. 15. Art used go to school at ten o'clock every morning. 16. She used be weak when she was young, but she is strong now. 17. The father comes home every evening, sits down and smokes his pipe. 18. I cease work at ten o'clock.

## CEACHT A NAOI.

I. 1. Tá Seagán 7 Peadar 7 Brian 'na gcomnuide iní an t-uisge úr t-áil. 2. Táir ríad anoir fé'n gcrann iní an bparc. 3. Tá Seagán 'na fearaí; tá Brian 'na fíuile ar cáipéis; tá Peadar 'na luíge ar an

bʰéar. 4. Tá bʰuan 7 pʰeodar as cainnt, aét tá Seagán 'na tórt. 5. Tá ré a veic a élog anoir. 6. Táio riad 'na fuirde ó n-a reáct a élog. 7. Roim a reáct a élog bío\* riad 'na scoolaó, anoir táio riad 'na n-úireáct. 8. Uí bʰuan bʰeoite mí ó roim 7 bí ré 'na lúige. 9. Tá ré 'na fuirde anoir, mar tá ré go maic.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá 'na pʰearaí? 'na fuirde? 'na lúige, 7rl.

2. Caéain a bío riad 'na fuirde? 'na lúige? 'na scoolaó?

3. Cá bʰuit bʰuan 'na cónnairde? 'na fuirde? pʰeodar 'na lúige?

4. Bʰuit bʰuan 'na fuirde? An mbíonn Seagán 'na fuirde roim a cúis a élog ar maidin? 7rl.

III. COMRÁÓ [cuirtear doime ámuíche de rna rcoláirib 'na pʰearaí, 'na fuirde, 7rl.]: 1. Cé tá na pʰearaí? 'na fuirde? 'na úireáct? 'na tórt?

2. Bʰuit tú io cōlaó? io úireáct? io fuirde? 7rl.

3. Cá bʰuit tú io pʰearaí? io fuirde? io cōnairde?†

4. An mbíonn tú (mbím, 7rl.), io cōlaó? (io úireáct? io lúige? io pʰearaí, io tórt) inʰ an oirde? (ar maidin? inʰ an tráénoí?)

IV. GRAMMAR.—The *possessive adjectives plural*—ár, *our*, bʰur, *your*, a, *their*, cause *eclipsis*; ár mbó, *our cow*.

The possessive adjectives combine with the preposition *in*, as follows:—

im, in *my*.

'nár, in *our*.

io, in *thy*.

'nbur, in *your*.

'na, in *his*, in *her*.

'na, in *their*.

\* Or bíonn riad.

† Cuítear ainm na caénae nó an baile mar pʰeasra.

These compounds have the same influence as regards aspiration and eclipsis as the simple possessive adjectives.

When the English present participles, *standing, sitting, lying, sleeping, &c.*, express *rest*, they are translated by *1 + possessive adjective + verbal noun*; τὰ ρέ 'na ὀτοῖαθ, *he is asleep*; τὰμῖο 'nār νούρεατ, *we are awake*.

When “up” means “out of bed” use ρυῖοε as above. τὰ ρέ 'na ρυῖοε, *he is up*.

#### V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Her cow, his cow, their cow. 2. Her house, their father, his father. 3. His coat, your horse, my bag. 4. Our cow, his mother. 5. I am standing. 6. He is sitting. 7. They are lying. 8. She is awake. 9. They are asleep. 10. They are living (= dwelling). 11. We are sitting. 12. You are standing. 13. We are awake. 14. They are asleep. 15. They are “up.” 16. Are you asleep? 17. Used he not to be lying? 18. They are not standing. 19. Is he not asleep? 20. They used to be awake.

B. 1. He is awake since five o'clock. 2. She used to be living in that (= yon) house. 3. He was ill a month ago. 4. Are they (H) up at seven o'clock? 5. They are sitting in the field under the tree. 6. Are you (H) awake at five o'clock? 7. It is seven o'clock now and they are not up. 8. They are (H) talking but we are silent. 9. John was ill a month ago, but he is well now. 10. She was sitting on the chair. 11. They are not standing on the box. 12. We go to the field and play till (the) evening. 13. She is up early every morning. 14. They return home every evening. 15. We take our breakfast at eight o'clock and then go to school. 16. He is waiting for me every evening and we go home together.

## CEAC'T A DēiC.

1. 1. TÁ an borcea ro beas. 2. TÁ an borcea ran móir. 3. TÁ an fúinneos úr áir. 4. TÁ an doimhneach ro leathan. 5. TÁ an borta ran dubh. 6. TÁ an cáile reo bán. 7. TÁ an cáile rin dearg. 8. TÁ an cáilaoir úr íreál. 9. TÁ an borcea beas ar an mborta. 10. TÁ an cáilaoir mhór ar an uirlár. 11. TÁ an ríol áir fé'n mborta. 12. TÁ an cáile bán in ar an mborcea ro. 13. TÁ an cáile dearg in ar an mborcea úr. 14. TÁ an trlat fáda ar an gcailaoir. 15. TÁ an peann gearr in ar an mborcea ro. 16. TÁ an trlinn beas ar an ríol áir úr.

II. CEISTEANN: 1. Bfuil an borcea ro móir? an fúinneos úr áir? an borcea ran beas? an doimhneach ro leathan? an cáile reo bán? an cáile rin dearg?

2. Cá bfuil an borcea beas? an cáilaoir mhór? an ríol áir? an cáile bán? an cáile dearg? an trlat fáda? an trlinn beas?

3. Cad tá ar an mborta? ar an uirlár? fé'n mborta? in ar an mborcea ro? in ar an mborcea úr? ar an gcailaoir?

III. COMHÁD [Cuirtear dá borcea, cáile bán 7 cáile dearg, trl., or comair na ríoláir 7 ceirteáir iad 'na taca].

IV. GRAMMAR.—The adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies; an ríol áir, *the high stool*.

When an adjective *follows* the noun it qualifies, it agrees with it in *gender, number and case*. But when predicated of the noun by a verb it *does not agree*: an cáile bán: tá an cáile bán.

An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a *fem.* noun in the *nom. and acc. sing.*: an cáilaoir mhór.

The *demonstrative adjectives* are: ro, reo, *this*; ran,



rin, *that* ; úo, *yon* ; ro, ran are used after *broad* letters ; reo, rin after *slender* letters : an fear ran, an éalc rin.

The demonstrative adjective *follows its noun*, or the *last adjective* qualifying its noun. The *article* is always used with demonstrative adjectives\* : an éalc reo, an ríol áro úo.

After n, words beginning with r followed by a *vowel* or by t, n, p, have τ *prefixed* where other words would be *aspirated* ; an trinn.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. This box, that door, that (= yon) window, this chalk, this table, yon book, this rod, that slate, this water, that (úo) morning.

The high chair, the long table, the big woman, the red chalk, the long night, the little rock, the high tree, this large well, that long pipe, that red box, yon black turf.

- B. 1. This house is high. 2. That box is large. 3. Yon boy is small. 4. The red book is on that table. 5. The white box is under that chair. 6. The red chalk is in yon box. 7. The white rod is under the stool. 8. The large slate is on that chair. 9. That window is narrow. 10. The black turf is on the floor. 11. We are living in yon high house. 12. We have been (= are) "up" since seven o'clock. 13. They used to be working in the field till mid-day. 14. Do you want the money now? 15. Was John along with you going to school? 16. He used to fill his pipe with tobacco and smoke it. 17. We return home at seven o'clock in the evening.

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\* Except in a few cases with proper nouns : Dé lúain reo éuáinn, *next Monday*; Séamur ro ááinne, *our James*.

## CEAČT A HΛON DÉΛS.

I. 1. D'imčig Čačs ip Doṁnall an řairrge amac tráčhóna, 7 iao aš řáṁaičeačt. 2. D'éirig an řaoč. 3. B́i an řairrge ana-řarb. 4. Čuir řin řeannrač ar Čačs ip ar Doṁnall 7 b́i eašla ṁór orča. 5. D'ionn-tuięeaoar an b́ao 7 ipčeač leo ar a noičeall. 6. Šar ar řrioirčeoar an tráčs b́i tuiřre ṁór orča. 7. Čáinig čarč orča leiř, ačt ní řaič aon leięear aca air. 8. B́i imřníom ṁór ar a máčair řari čonnaic ři aš imčeačt iao; ačt b́i áčar ṁór uirči nuair řilleaoar ábaile ar a řeačt a člog. 9. Čuę ři biač ip čeoč čóib řari b́i očar ip čarč orča, ašur anřan čuir ři a čočlač iao. 10. Nuair a čáinig a n-áčair ipčeač, č'innir ři an řeéal čó 7 čáinig řearę ṁór air.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Čao a b́i ar Čačs? D'oṁnall? an áčair? an máčair?

2. Čé air řo řaič očar? (řearę, eašla, áčar, čarč, imřníom).

3. Čačain a č'imčig Čačs ip Doṁnall amac? Č'řilleaoar?

4. Čao 'na čaoč řo řaič eašla (tuirřre, čarč) ar Čačs? imřníom (áčar) ar an máčair? řearę ar an áčair?

5. Čao a čein Čačs ip Doṁnall nuair éirig an řaoč? an máčair nuair a čánęaoar ábaile? nuair a čáinig an č-áčair ipčeač?

III. COMRÁČ: 1. B́řuil čarč (očar, řearę, imřníom, řil.) orṁ? (orč, air, ar řéamar, ar čomar, řil.).

2. An mbíonn eašla orč (tuirřre, očar, řil.) ipč oiočé? (ar řaičoin, um ṁeačon-lae)?

IV. Čuirčear an č-alc řoim na řočlaib řeo: řearę, očar, imřníom, řlac, řeéal, b́ao, máčair, biač, áčair, čeoč, tráčs, áčar, teine.



V. GRAMMAR.—§ 216. (Pronouns compounded with *ar*) ; § 261. (Past tense) ; § 318. (Past tense).

(a) All physical sensations and emotions of the mind, such as *hunger, thirst, weariness, pain, fear, joy, shame, anxiety, &c.*, are translated into Irish by saying that "*hunger (thirst, &c.) is on a person ;*" as, I am hungry. *Tá ocras orm.* He was not afraid. *Ní raib eadla ar.* John was ashamed. *Ói náire ar Séadán.* Were you tired ? *Raib tuille ort ?*

(b) The English phrase "*I cannot help it*" is translated by saying *Níl don teigear agam ar.* He could not help it. *Ní raib don teigear aige ar.*

#### VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I was, he was not, they were. 2. (People) were, we were not, they reached. 3. We turned, you rose, they went. 4. We returned, she told, they put. 5. You kindled, they prepared. 6. You ceased, I ate, we pulled, you reached. 7. I am hungry. 8. They are thirsty. 9. Are you afraid ? 10. She was anxious. 11. They are (H) ashamed. 12. We used to be glad. 13. Were you angry ? 14. They were anxious. 15. I am thirsty. 16. They were terrified. 17. I could not help it. 18. She cannot help it.

B. 1. We went out one evening for a row (= rowing). 2. They were hungry and thirsty before they reached the house. 3. When he told me about the matter I became very angry. 4. The dog frightened Tom. 5. He was very anxious as he saw you were going out. 6. When we came home, they told us about the matter. 7. They were glad when you returned home. 8. I gave them food and drink as they were hungry and thirsty. 9. Then I put them to bed. 10. He became very much afraid when he saw you. 11. They were talking, but she was silent, as she was very anxious. 12. They

became afraid when the wind arose, and they came in as fast as they could. 13. Every morning in summer we used to go for a swim (= swimming) in the lake. 14. He was angry as he wanted that book. 15. We both went out for a row.

## CEACHT A DÓ DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá carúir ar an mborio. 2. Tá ceann iarmhinn ar an gcarúir. 3. Tá borca aómaio ar an mborio leir, 7 borca beas práir. 4. Tá rparáin leačair ar an gcačair. 5. Tá glar iarmhinn ar an nborio. 6. Tá an borca i lár an uirláir. 7. Tá an borca aómaio ar an mborio i n-aice an carúir. 8. Tá an cačair ar an uirlár i n-aice an borio. 9. Tá leabair ar an gcačair i n-aice an rparáin. 10. Tá lampa ar criočao or cionn an rtoil. 11. Tá an clog ar an bfalla or cionn an borio.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá ar an mborio? ar an nborio? ar an gcarúir? ar an gcačair?

2. Cá bfuil an carúir? an borca aómaio? an rparáin leačair? an glar? an borio? an cačair? an leabair? an lampa? an clog?

3. (An) bfuil (nā fuil) ceann iarmhinn (práir, aómaio) ar an gcarúir? rparáin ar an gcačair? borca aómaio (práir, iarmhinn) ar an mborio?

III. COMHRÁD [Cuirtear carúir, borcaí, 7r., or comair na rcoláirí, 7 ceirtigčear iao 'na rtaob].

IV. GRAMMAR.—First declension § 55.

The *article aspirates* masculine nouns in the *genitive singular*; i n-aice an carúir.

Nouns beginning with *o, t, r* are *not* aspirated after the article. (See rule for words in *r*, Ceacht X.)

A noun used *adjectively* in English is translated by

the *genitive case*; *slar iapainn*, an *iron lock*. Such genitives are aspirated, &c., as if they were *adjectives*.

Many *phrases* equivalent to English *prepositions* take the *genitive case*; *op cionn an rtoil*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. An iron lock, a wooden door. 2. A leathern box, a brass lamp. 3. An iron rod, a wooden chair. 4. A leather bag, a wooden table. 5. Over the door, near the book. 6. In the middle of the floor. 7. Near the hearth, over the pot. 8. Near the board, over the well, near the tree.

B. 1. The stool is in the middle of the floor. 2. There is a high chair near the door. 3. The lamp was hanging over the board. 4. There is a large wooden box on the floor. 5. He put the money into a leather bag. 6. The clock used to be hanging on the wall near the door. 7. There is a wooden door over the well. 8. The purse is on the chair near the book. 9. There is a large brass rod over the door. 10. The picture is hanging from (ar) the brass rod.

## CEACHT A TRÍ DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá an báid mór ar an bfeirge. 2. Tá an báid beag ar an bfeirge leir. 3. Tá na báid ar an bfeirge 7 tá na píraí ionnta. 4. Tá na píraí in na báid. 5. Bíonn píraí ag lorg iare ar an bfeirge gach ádh. 6. Tá an báid beag i n-áice an báid eile anoir 7 tá líon ar pínead ó'n mbáid mór go dtí an báid beag. 7. Tá ceann an lín ag na\* fearaib in an mbáid mór 7 an ceann eile ag na fearaib in an mbáid mbeag. 8. Tá an líon lán d'iarcaib anoir 7 tá

\* In the spoken language *áice* or *'ge* is often used for the preposition *ag*. Many of the prepositions are followed in the plural by *rna* instead of *na*: *ó rna*, *'ge rna* (= *ag na*), *le rna*, &c.

na fíir aḡ tairrac an lín irteaḡ inr an mbáto. 9. Tá crann áro ar an mbáto mbeaḡ 7 crann áro ar an mbáto móir. 10. Tá brait ar bharr na ḡcrann. 11. Tá na báto aḡ teaḡt irteaḡ anoir ḡo toí béal an éuin, mar tá ríao lán o'iarcaib. 12. Féal! Tá an báto beaḡ i n-oiar an báto eile anoir 7 tá ríao aiaon i n-aice an éinn. 13. Tá ríao ar éaoib an éalair anoir 7 tá na fíir aḡ ceangal na oteaḡán o'e'n éarraig aḡá ar an ḡcalaḡ. 14. Anoir tá fíir na mbáto aḡ pioaḡ na n-iarc ar an líon. 15. Tá na fíir eile aḡ cur na n-iarc inr na cipeánair 7 aḡ cur palainn oirca. 16. Tá ríao aḡ tabairt na ḡcipeán éun na oirucail 7 aḡ ḡléaraḡ na ḡcapall fúca. 17. Anoir tá na fíir aḡ tiomáint na ḡcapall ḡo toí rtao na triaenac.

II. CEISTEAINN: 1. Cá bhuit na báto? na fíir? na crainn? na brait? an líon? na héirc? an éarraig? cinn an lín? Cá bhuit na fíir aḡ ceangal na mbáto?

2. Cao tá aḡ na fearraig 'á oéanaim inr na bátoib? leir an líon? leir na h-iarcaib? leir na capallair?

3. Cao tá inr na bátoib? inr an líon? ar bharr na ḡcrann? inr na cipeánair? ar an ḡcalaḡ?

III. COINNÉAD: 1. Bhuit na bioirín (carúir, rparáin, téadain, rtoil) ar an mboirto (ḡcaḡaoir, uiráir, na boirtoib, na rtoilair)?

2. Cá bhuit na bioirín (carúir, ḡrl.)?

3. An bhuitim aḡ cur an bioirín (carúir, rparáin, ḡrl., na mbioirín, na ḡcarúir, ḡrl.) ar an rtoil (inr an mboirca, im póca, ḡrl.)?

4. Cao tá aḡam (aḡat, aḡ Séamar, ḡrl.), 'á oéanaim?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 60, 62. First declension (*continued*).

The article is omitted before a *noun followed by a definite genitive*: ceann an lín, *the end of the net*.

The *verbal noun* governs the noun immediately after



it in the *genitive case*; ας ταρραc αν τιν, hauling the net.

§ 26. The article eclipses in the *genitive plural*: αν βαρρ na σερραν, on top of the masts.

§ 21. The *simple prepositions* cause *aspiration*, except ας, αν, σαν, σο, τε, ι. ι causes *eclipsis*.

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. The boats, the masts, the pins. 2. The stools, the fish (sing. and pl.). 3. Of the harbours, in the boats, the men, on the stools. 4. The mouth of the harbour. 5. The ends of the net. 6. The top of the mast. 7. The head of the man. 8. The horse's head. 9. The horses' heads. 10. The mast of the boat. 11. The man's purse. 12. The men's boats. 13. The man's boat. 14. The owner (=ρεαν) of the boat.

B. 1. I was filling the pot. 2. She was sweeping the hearth. 3. Were you reading the book? 4. Are they mooring the boat? 5. We are driving the horses. 6. They are hauling in the net. 7. She was putting the pins in the box. 8. I was hauling the flag to the top of the mast. 9. Is he tying the rope to the boat's mast? 10. The masts of the boats are high. 11. The boat's mast is high. 12. The rock is at the mouth of the harbour. 13. The men are putting the fish into the baskets. 14. We are tying the rope to the mast. 15. The woman is filling the pot with water. 16. She is putting the pot on the fire. 17. We are putting the masts into the boat. 18. The woman is salting the fish. 19. Tom is driving the horse to the railway station.

## CEACHT A CEACHTAIR DEAS.

I. 1. Tá áirt γ πόλ ας riubal te céile. 2. Tá riab ας out go dtí mulla c an énuic. 3. Ní fuil (níl) an cnoc i b'ar ó tig áirt. 4. Tá an cnoc árt γ níl don

muo as fár i lár an mullaig. 5. Tá ré lom garb. 6. Tá Airt 7 Pól as bun an énuic anoir, 7 tá ríad as riuibál go tapairt mar tá ríad ós, láirí. 7. Tá ríad as riuibál ar an bfeair atá as fár ar éab an éarain. 8. Ní fuil ríad as toul ar an mbótar. 9. Téigeann an bótar timcheall ar an gcnoc, aet téigeann an carán go díreac i gcoinne an énuic. 10. Tá an bótar faoi aet tá an carán gearu. 11. Tá Airt 7 Pól ar an mullaic anoir. 12. Tá ríad as féadaint ar an ríadairc breáig atá le feiceint éirí fúca. 13. Éionn ríad na fíir as obair iní an ngor. 14. "An bfuil na fíir annuio éirí as treabair an gúir?" arís Airt. 15. "Ní fuil," arís Pól, "tá ríad as fuirreac an gúir." 16. "An 'mó carall atá as na fearair?" 17. "Tá trí carall as an bfeair iní, 7 níl aet carall as an bfeair eile." 18. "Bfuil na fíir fuirreac anoir?" 19. "Ní fuil a fíir asam an bfuil nó ná fuil." 20. "An bfuil ríad as obair le faoi?" 21. "Tá ríad as obair ó n-a feac a élog ar marí." 22. "Asur an bfuil ríad as obair go dian ó íoin?" "Tá." 23. "Tá ríad fuirreac mar íin, ír dóca." 24. "Féac! tá ríad as ríad de'n obair anoir. 25. Cá bfuil ríad as toul?" 26. "Tá ríad as toul go díir bun an gúir. 27. Tá áob as feiceam leo ann, 7 tá a nóinnéir aige. 28. Téanam abair anoir."

II. CEISTEAMHA: 1. Cé tá as riuibál le éile? as fuirreac an gúir? as feiceam leir na fearair?

2. Cá bfuil an cnoc? an ríadairc breáig? an carán? an bótar? na fíir? áob? Cá bfuil Pól as toul? na fíir as toul?

3. Cao tá as Airt (na fearair, áob, Pól) 'a éanam?

4. Cao na éab go bfuil Airt 7 Pól as toul go díir mullaic an énuic? as riuibál go tapairt? na fíir fuirreac? na fíir as ríad de'n obair?

5. An 'mó carall atá as an bfeair iní? an bfeair eile?



III. COMHRÁD: 1. Rabhair muinn i mbád? as béal cuain? ar mullač cuic? ar bairr cmuinn?

2. An bfuil trí (ceitre, cúig, 7rl.) leabhair (bioirín, 7rl.) ar an mboró (rtdl, scađaoir, inr an mborca, inr an rcoil)?

3. Cad tá ar an rtdl? 7rl.

4. An 'mó\* leabhair (bioirín, 7rl.) atá ar an mboró (7rl.)?

IV. Díoclaohtar i n-éinfeacht leir an alt na focla ro: Capall, 5ort, cnoc, rađarc, mullač, carán, dinnéar.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 56, 60, 62. First declension (*continued*).

§ 21. The adjective is aspirated in the *dative singular* of both genders. But if the noun is eclipsed, the adjective also may be eclipsed.

§ 26. The initial of a verb is eclipsed after an, cá, 5o, mara, nač, tá.

§ 21. It is aspirated after ní.

VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. Three horses, five boats, four masts, six hills, three roads, four harbours.

B. 1. The men are walking together. 2. You are going to the top of the hill. 3. Is the hill high? 4. Are you looking at the beautiful view? 5. The grass is growing beside the road. 6. Are you tired? I am not. 7. Are the men ceasing work? I don't know. 8. Does not Art know? 9. Dinner is ready. Come on home. 10. Are you walking to the bottom of the field? 11. Is there not a fine view from the top of the hill? 12. How many horses has Hugh? 13. He has three horses. 14. Paul was waiting for the man at the foot of the hill. 15. The men used to be ploughing from

\* Often spelled iomóla.

seven o'clock in the morning. 16. Were you out in the big boat fishing? 17. When used the men haul in the net? 18. He used to go up the hill every morning and sit on the rock on the top of the hill.

## CEAÓT A CÚIS DÉAS.

I. 1. Tá ceann ar úine 7 dá lámh 7 tá dá cóir fé.  
2. Tá sruas ar a ceann, 7 tá dá cluair 7 ríon air.  
3. Tá béal aige 7 dá fúil. 4. Bíonn cairín nó hatá ar ceann úine coitcheanta nuair a bíonn pé amuic fé'n aer. 5. Bíonn carós air 7 bríre, 7 bíonn ríocáí 7 bróga ar a cóirib.

II. CEISTEANTA: 1. An 'mó ceann (lámh, cluair, ríon) ar úine?

2. Cad tá ar ceann úine?

3. Cad é an t-éadaic a bíonn ar úine? ar ceann úine? ar a cóirib?

III. COMRÁD: 1. An 'mó ceann (lámh, cor, cluair) oim (oite, ar Séamar, ar Seáan ir Séamar, ar ceitre sarrúnaib, 7rl.)?

2. An 'mó cor fúm (fút, fé Seáan, fé sáar, fé cuil, fé trí capalluib, 7rl.)?

3. Bfuilim (bfuil tú, Air, 7rl.) as cur mo láime (coire, caróige) ar an mboró (mborca, scađaoir, 7rl.)?

4. Cad tá asam (asat, 7rl.) 'á déanam?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 71, 78. Second declension.

§ 216. fé.

§ 514. The noun after dá, *two*, is in the *dual number*, which is the same in form as the *dative singular*; dá, lámh, two hands; dá cóir, two feet; an dá cóir, the two feet.

Dá causes *aspiration*. Its own initial is *aspirated*, except after o, n, t, l. r.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Two feet, two dogs, two ears. 2. Four feet, six hands, the man's hands. 3. The man's two hands, the boys' coats. 4. Two coats, the men's eyes, the top of the ear. 5. Of the hair, near the shoe, over the hand.

B. 1. I have two hands and two feet. 2. A cow has four legs. 3. That dog has a large head. 4. He was putting his hand into his pocket. 5. Were you pulling the boy's hair? 6. How many eyes has a fly? 7. Has a fly six legs? 8. She has black hair. 9. He was putting his shoes on his feet. 10. He was putting on (= on him) his coat. 11. Do you wear a hat or a cap? 12. They had neither boots nor stockings on. 13. John was putting his hand into the pocket of his coat. 14. They were putting on their coats. 15. There are two paths going to the top of the hill.

## CEACHT A SÉ DÉAS.

I. 1. Lá breáḡ ḡréine o'imctiḡ Seagán 7 Séamar an fáirḡe amaḡ inḡ an mbáto mbeaḡ. 2. Bí crann ar an mbáto 7 peol, 7 tḡs ḡaḡ éinne aca maíoe ráma leir. 3. Bíodar amuic ar an ḡcuan rari i bḡao 7 iao aḡ rámaíoeaḡt. 4. Bí an ḡrian aḡ taitḡneam ar an uirce, 7 na mion-tonna aḡ bḡreao i ḡcoinne taoíoe an báto. 5. O'éiriḡ an ḡaoḡ nuaí a bíodar aḡ beal an cúain. 6. O'árouiḡeodar an peol 7 amaḡ leo ḡo oḡí an t-oileán. 7. Nuaí a ḡroireodar cuan beaḡ aḡá ann, tarrpai(n)ḡeodar an báto aníor ar an oḡráiḡ 7 riúto cun riubail leo irḡeaḡ i ḡcoill aḡá ar an oileán. 8. Bíodar aḡ imirḡ ra (=inḡ an) coill ar feao uaiḡe an cluiḡ nó mar rin 7 níor tḡḡeodar fé nḡeara aḡruḡao na h-aimrioe. 9. Nuaí a tánḡeodar amaḡ ar an ḡcoill, ao cónneaodar ḡo raiḡ reamall móri ouḡ aḡ teaḡt tḡearna na rḡéioe, 7 ḡo raiḡ an ḡaoḡ aḡ éiriḡe ḡo móri. 10. Táiniḡ eaḡla orḡa 7 ao riḡeodar cun an báto com tarraiḡ 7 o'féaodar é.

11. Cuirfeadh ar bád ar rnáth, do léimeadh ar irtead ann 7 cuirfeadh amac éun fairrige. 12. Bí na tonna an-áir. 13. D'áirígeadh ar reol, áit bí an gaoth ró-láidir 7 tárrai(n)geadh anuas arís é. 14. An n-ran níor féadadh dul i scoinne na gaoithe 7 do rcuabadh an bád amac éun na fairrige. 15. Anois 7 arís do bfuireadh tonn mhór or cionn an báid 7 do mear Seaḡán aḡur Séamar go maḡadh cailte. 16. Áit bí long mhór aḡ tead irtead 'ra éan 7 connaic fir na luinge iad. 17. Cuirfeadh bád cúcá 7 do tugadh ar boro na luinge iad.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé d'imtíḡ amac? éḡ ar boro na luinge iad?

2. Cad a d'ein Seaḡán 7 Séamar lá breáḡ gréine? nuair éiríḡ an gaoth? ra coill? nuair a conncadh ar rcamall? leir an reol? leir an mbád? Cad a d'ein na mion-tonna? an tonn mhór?

3. Cad ann gur imtíḡ Seaḡán 7 Séamar? gur fílleadh?

4. Cárimtígeadh? cuirfeadh ar bád? Cá maḡadh nuair éiríḡ an gaoth? nuair a táimḡ an long? Cá maḡadh aḡ imir?

5. Cad 'na taobh gur áirígeadh ar reol? gur ríteadh éun an báid? gur táimḡ eagla oréa? gur tárraingeadh anuas ar reol? gur rcuabadh éun fairrige iad?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Rabair maith ar oileán? ar boro luinge? i lár coille?

2. Bfuilim (bfuil tú, 7rl.) aḡ breic ar láim (éluair, 7ruais, caróis), oré (orm, 7rl.)?

3. Cad tá aḡam (aḡat, 7rl.) 'a d'éanam?

4. Ar féadair (féadh, féad ré, 7rl.), rnáth (rú, labhair, ríobhadh, eirí) bliadain ó roin?

IV. Dicoilontar na focla ro i n-éirfead leir an aic:—long, 7ruan, gaoth, caróis, taobh, oileán, tonn, rpear, rcamall, aral.



V. Διτρίττεαι νό ρερίοβται αν σεαέτ πο ινρ ζαδ  
πεαπραιη 7 'ραν αν λάιτρεαδ.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 278. The particle πο was formerly used before the past tense. It is not now used by itself, but occurs in the following compounds, which *are used before the past tense*, instead of the simple particles :

Δι (αν+πο), ζυι (ζο+πο), κάι (κά+πο), νίοι (νί+πο), μαριαι (μαρια+πο), ηάι (ηά+πο), αι (α (rel.)+πο.)

§ 21. All these particles cause *aspiration*.

VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The top of the wave, the ship's mast. 2. The colour of the sky, against the wind. 3. The trees of the wood, the change of the weather. 4. The colour of her hair, the sunshine (=the shining of the sun). 5. I did not raise. Did he put? 6. She did not sweep. We could not. 7. They did not reach. Did it not grow? 8. You did not tie. Did she not return? 9. We did not swim. Where did it grow?

B. 1. We went to the island on a beautiful sunny day. 2. The ship's boat came into the harbour against the wind. 3. The men drew the boat up on the beach. 4. John was playing for an hour in the wood. 5. The sun used to be shining on the water of the harbour. 6. Each of them had a long boat. 7. The ripples were breaking against the side of the ship. 8. We hoisted the sail and came into the harbour. 9. The waves were very high, and he was afraid. 10. We ran to the harbour as fast as we could. 11. The waves were breaking over the ship. 12. The men are tired; they were rowing for a long time. 13. When they reached the mouth of the harbour they stopped and looked at the beautiful prospect. 14. We left John in the middle of the wood. 15. A dark cloud was coming across the



sky. 16. The man was putting the coat into the boat.  
 17. The boat was floating on the top of the wave.  
 18. We noticed the change in the weather and ran to the house as fast as we could.

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## CEAÇT A SEAÇT DÉAS.

I. 1. Cúairt Seaḡán 7 Séamar Ó h-Aoḡa cun an aonaidḡ, lā. 2. Uí trí capail 7 ceitḡe ba aca. 3. Čáinḡ fear 1 leit cúca. 4. "Cao a beaḡ uait ar an mbuin?" ar eirean le Seaḡán. 5. "Cúis púint déasḡ," arḡa Seaḡán. 6. "Tabairḡaḡ trí púint déasḡ uirḡi." 7. "Ní tabairḡaḡ duit ar an méid rin i." 8. Uíodair aḡ cainnt mar rin ar fearḡ tamail 7 fé deireaḡ čuḡ Seaḡán an bó óó ar ceitḡe púint déasḡ. 9. Ní raib an méid rin airḡiḡ aḡ an bḡear, ačt čuḡ fé readčt bpúint 7 luac trí bpúint de min do Seaḡán 7 mar rin bí ceitḡe púint aḡ Seaḡán air. 10. Do díol Seaḡán an tarina bó ar fé púint déasḡ; an trímhaḡ ceann ar očt bpúint déasḡ 7 an ceačmaḡhaḡ ceann ar fice púint. 11. Díol Séamar na trí capail le Tomár Ó Uirain. 12. Fuair fé ceaḡ púint orḡa 7 bí fé ráḡta. 13. Čeannuiḡ fé óá čapail eile. 14. Čeannuiḡ Seaḡán bó 7 aral ó ḡeadaḡ Ó Séagḡa ačt níor díol fé arḡa. 15. Tá fice púint aḡ ḡeadaḡ air mar rin.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé cúairt ar an aonac? díol na ba? na capail? čeannuiḡ na ba? na capail? an t-aral?

2. Cé leir ḡur díol Seaḡán an bó? díol Séamar na capail? díol ḡeadaḡ an t-aral? Cé uair ḡur čeannuiḡ Tomár na capail? čeannuiḡ Seaḡán an bó?

3. Cao a díol Seaḡán? Séamar? ḡeadaḡ? cao a čeannuiḡeadaḡ?

4. Cao air ḡur díol Seaḡán na ba? Séamar na capail? ḡeadaḡ an bó 7 an t-aral?

5. Ar óiol an fear ar an mbuin? Tomás ar na capallaib? Seagán ar an arat?

6. Cé méir (An móir) tá as Seagán ar an bfeair? as Peadar ar Seagán?

III. COMHÁD: 1. Cao é (an) luac atá ar an leabhar ro (bpeann, mborca)?

2. Ar óiolar (óiolair, óiol Seagán, 7rl.), ar an leabhar ro (bpeann, scaróis, scarpín, 7rl.)?

3. Cao tá asam (asat, 7rl.), ort (orm, 7rl.), mar rin?

4. Cao a tugair ar an leabhar (7rl.) ro?

IV. Díoclaoantar na focla ro i n-éimheadt leir an at: Caróis, leabhar, púnt, pinginn, reilling.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 167. Numerals to 20.

§ 505. Don, dá, céad (*first*) and tpear cause *aspiration*. Don prefixes t to words beginning with r (see Ceacht X.). Céad is itself aspirated after the article.

§ 507. Seacht, ocht, naoi and deic, and their compounds cause *eclipsis*.

§ 509. The noun after don and fiche is *singular*: fiche capall, twenty horses.

§ 29. *Particles which neither aspirate nor eclipse, and which end in a vowel*, prefix h to words beginning with a vowel: le h-uirce, with water; an tapna h-arat, the second ass; a h-athair, her father.

(a) The numerals trí, ceithre, cúig and ré (as well as seacht, ocht, &c.) cause *eclipsis* when followed by a noun in the genitive plural—e.g., a bean na trí mbó! O, woman of three cows! luac ceithre bpúnt de leathar. Four pounds' worth of leather.

(b) The following examples illustrate the translation of "owe":—

He owes a pound.

Ṭá púint air.

He owes John a pound.

Ṭá púint aḡ Seaḡán air.

I owe you two and eight-pence.

Ṭá a bó 7 bó cúirtíun aḡat oim.

John owes sixpence to James.

Ṭá paol aḡ Séamar ar Seaḡán.

Notice that the name of the person *who owes the debt* is governed by the preposition *air* in Irish.

(c) The verb *ṭíol* may be used alone, or may be followed by the prepositions *air*, *le*, *ar*.

Ṭo ṭíol ré an capall.

He sold the horse.

Air ṭíol an fear an bó air ré púint deaḡ?

Did the man sell the cow for £16?

Ṭíolar an t-aral le Tomár air cúis púint.

I sold the ass to Tom for £5.

Ṭíol ré ar an ḡcapall.

He paid for the horse.

Air ṭíolar arṭa?

Did you pay for them?

(d) "*For*" after the verbs "*buy*," "*sell*" and equivalent expressions is translated into Irish by the preposition *air*.

VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Seven horses, ten dogs, eight pounds. 2. Ten pence, seventeen cows, thirteen lambs. 3. Seventeen asses, nineteen fish, the third man. 4. The fifth boy, the seventh woman, twelve horses. 5. Eighteen, nineteen hours, the fifteenth boy.

B. 1. He bought the cow for fifteen pounds. 2. He gave five shillings for the book. 3. What is the price of the wooden box? 4. John owes James twenty

pounds. 5. Do you owe him two pounds? 6. No, but he owes me fifteen shillings. 7. I bought that book for ninepence. 8. Did you pay for these horses yet? 9. They owe us eighteen pounds. 10. We bought this field from James O'Brien for £20. 11. There is a fine view from the top of those hills. 12. He was standing on the road. 13. They are reading their books. 14. "What do they want?" said he. 15. "They want twenty boxes of sweets," said James. 16. They put aside their books and began to work again. 17. She was ill a year ago. 18. Are these men hungry? 19. I don't know whether they are or not.

## CEACHT A h-OCT DÉAS.

1. 1. Féad ar an ngort móir ran: tá cruičneac̃t ag fár ann. 2. Tá an cruičneac̃t glar fór, ac̃t i gcionn tamail eile, beir pí buirde, aibir̃. 3. Bainfir̃ na fir an cruičneac̃t annran le corránaib̃, nó le rpealaib̃, nó le h-inneal bainte. 4. Tóḡfaiḡ na mná i ḡ déan-faiḡ ríad punnanna deara ḡi ḡ cuirfir̃ na punnanna i rtúcánaib̃. 5. Fásfar an cruičneac̃t mar rin ḡo ceann reac̃tmaine. 6. Annran cuirfear an cruičneac̃t ar trucaillib̃ móra ḡ tabarfar̃ cun an rciobóil í. 7. Annran buailfear le rúirte nó le h-inneal buailte í ḡ mar reo bainfear an ḡráinne de'n tuiḡe. 8. Cáitfir̃ na fir i annran ḡ beir̃ an ḡráinne ḡlan aca. 9. Cuirfear an cruičneac̃t i racaib̃ móra. 10. Cuirfear na raic ar na trucaillib̃ arír ḡ tabarfar̃ cun an mhuilinn iad. 11. Tóḡfaiḡ fir an mhuilinn an cruičneac̃t annran, ḡ cuirfir̃ ríad iḡir clocaib̃ móra\* troma ag caraḡ timdeall í. Meilfear an cruičneac̃t ar an ḡcuma ro, agur déanfar̃ min ir plúr̃ oi.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cao tá ag fár ra ḡort? cao a déanfaíḡ na mná de'n ḡcruic̃neac̃t?

2. Cao leir ḡo mbainfear an cruičneac̃t? ḡo

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\* ḡlaoḡtar "híó mhuilinn," oir̃a.



mbuailfeap í? go ttabarfar éun an mhúilinn í? go meilfeap í?

3. Conur a bainfeap an éruitneacht? déanfar na rtúcáin? buailfeap an éruitneacht? glanfar í? meilfeap í?

4. Cá bfuil an éruitneacht aš fár? Cá mbuailfeap í? gcáitfeap í? meilfeap í?

5. Cao de go ndéanfar na punnanna? na rtúcáin? plúr? min?

6. Cao a glaoðtar ar éruitneacht meilte? Cao é an deirriúgeacht ioir plúr ir min?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cao tá i n-aice an leabair móir (na cailce báine, an rtóil áir, an éláir óuib, na fuinneoirge móire, na cloice bige, na leabair móir, na gclár nouib, 7rl.)?

2. Cá bfuil an rparán (an' doir, an leabair, 7rl.)?

3. Bfuilim (bfuil tú, 7rl.), aš eir na cailce báine (7rl.) im póca (ar an gcaéoir, 7rl.)?

4. Cao tá ašam 'á déanam?

5. An mbeir tú (mbeir, 7rl.) annro i mbáiread? An léigfir tú (7rl.) an leabair ro (an páiréar ro) i mbáiread? An bfillfir tú (mífir tú, 7rl.) abailte ra trácthóna? Caéam a rtaofair tú de'n obair?

IV. Díoclaohtar i n-éirfeacht: an corrán trom, an carós bán, an long móir, an capall glar, an rpeal beas.

V. Aitfir nó rcríob an ceacht ro ran am láirfead 7 ran am iarrfadh.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§ 261. Future tense. § 318. Future tense. § 134. First declension of adjectives.

§ 21. An adjective is *aspirated* when it agrees with a noun in the (1), *nom. and acc. sing. fem.*; (2), *gen. sing. masc.*; (3), *dat. and voc. sing. both genders*;\* and (4), *nom. and acc. pl. after a slender consonant*.

§ 26. An adjective is eclipsed in the *gen. plu.*

\* See ceacht 14.



## VII. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I shall put, we shall be. He will grind. 2. (People) will reap. They will turn. We shall make. 3. You will cut. They cut. He puts. 4. I shall be. They will be. I shall give. 5. We shall take. (People) will strike. 7. You will shut. We are. 8. Large heavy stones. In the big field. On the little stone. 9. Of the heavy scythe. On the small machine. 10. The big men. In the high barns. 11. Of the white flour. 12. On the little sheaf. Above the small boat. The strong wind.

B. 1. The wheat is ripe. 2. The wheat in the big field will be yellow soon. 3. The men will be putting the sacks in the barns. 4. The heavy stones will soon be revolving. 5. The wheat is reaped\* with hooks or with scythes when the field is (H) small. 6. The men are making large sheaves of the yellow wheat. 7. How do the millers (= the men of the mill) grind the wheat? 8. We shall reap the wheat, make it into sheaves, and take it to the barn. 9. Will the wheat be cut\* with scythes or with mowing machines? 10. They were putting the heavy stone into the cart. 11. There is a large wood in the middle of the island. 12. We were sitting on the big rock on the top of the hill. 13. The masts of that large ship are very high. 14. We left the stones near the road. 15. Do you see that long path going across the big field near the wood? 16. The house is near that large rock by the roadside (= side of the road). 17. Is Paul driving the black horse to the railway station? 18. We came into the kitchen when she was shutting the small window.

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## CEACHT A NAOI DÉAS.

I. 1. Bí doó ir diarmuid as cainnt le n-a céile, lá ramhraid, ina dtiŕ féin. 2. Níor féadadar tui

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\* Use autonomous form.

amað toirce go maib ré aš báircead (báirtis) go tñom.  
 3. "Cao do d'éanpá," agra 'Diamuio le h-aoð, "dā mbeað an lá tñim?" 4. "Ní fanpáinn anho irtis go h-áirgste," agra aoð, "aét do mēpinn i n-éinfead leir na gairfúnaib eile go oí an páirce mōr 7 caitpinn an mairdean aš iomáint. 5. Annpān, nuair a beinn corēa, bainpinn mo cūio éadaiš oíom 7 do léimpinn ircead ran uirce. 6. Do rñāmpāinn tpearna an loēa, tiocpāinn ēar n-air, 7 annpān cūipinn mo cūio éadaiš oim aipr. 7. Do mēpinn ēar n-air abailē cūn mo oínnēir annpān, 7 geallaim tñit go mbeað goile mair ašam cūige." 8. O'fīarpūis aoð de 'Diamuio annpān cao a d'éanpāð ré fēin. 9. Dubairt ré go oíogpāð ré a rlat-iarpaiš 7 leabair nuad do bī aige 7 go ngluairpēad ré leir cūn an tñioēa i n-aice an mūilinn, go gcaitpēad ré an lá annpān ar a rñuaimneap fē pēat na gcpānn 7 é aš fēacāint ar na bāoóirib 7 ar fēaraiš an mūilneora aš obair, 7 go gcaitpēad ré pēatām aš léigēam a leabair. 10. "Cā tū ana-leirceamail, a mīc ó," agra aoð.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé mēpēad aš imirt? oíogpāð a rlat iarpaiš? rñāmpāð tpearna an loēa? fanpāð ré pēat na gcpānn? caitpēad an lá aš léigēam?

2. Cā gcaitpēad aoð ('Diamuio) an lá? Cā pašāð gac éinne aca dā mbeað an aimpear breāš?

3. Cao 'na ēaoð go pašāð aoð cūn na páirce? go pašāð ré aš rñām? go pašāð 'Diamuio cūn an tñioēa? go paðaoar 'ra ois?

4. Caēain a bī aoð ip 'Diamuio aš cainnt? a pēaoapāð aoð de'n imirt?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Cao a d'éanpā (d'éanpāinn, d'éanpāð Séamar, 7rl.) mapā mbeitēā (7rl.) ar pcoil? dā mbeað an aimpear pluē (tñim, fuar, 7rl.)? dā mbeað na laēteanta paioirē (an rampāð, an geimpead, an oíōē) ann?

2. O'pūitim aš léigēam an cēadēa? aš ite pēola

(meala, aráin, 7rl.)? a5 cur beala ar an maíde (bpeann luaidhe)? a5 cur an uaireadóir (an bláta, an éireada) ar an mboir?

3. Cao tá a5am (7rl.) 'á óéanam?

4. An 'mó bioir (bláta, uaireadóir, cnuir) ar an mboir?

IV. Oíoclaoir i n-éinfead: an loé móir, an muiltneoir dícealla, an feoil fúar, an rput caot; an 5aoé móir, an t-éan dub.

V. GRAMMAR.—§91-96. Third declension. §261. Conditional. §318. Conditional.

In indirect speech (*i.e.*, speech reported in the 3rd person) 5o (or ná) must be repeated before *each* verb in a principal clause.

Use dá for “*if*” when the *principal* clause contains a *conditional mood*; otherwise use má. Dá takes *conditional or past subj.*, má takes *indic.*

Tabairfaimh duit é, dá mbeaó pé a5am, I *would* give it you, if I had it.

Tabairfaó duit é, má tá pé a5am, I *will* give it you, if I have it.

“*If not*” is translated by maíra.

“*If*” after verbs of *asking* is translated by an (= *whether*).

VI. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. I would break. You would grow. 2. We would put. They would return. 3. He would fill. You would cease. 4. (People) would sweep. I would shut. 5. Against the big boatman, the wet summers. 6. Across the ripe wheat, the heavy rods. 7. Of the little boy, over the bare field. 8. Of the heavy rain, on the high bridge. 9. The big stream, the tall millers, the lakes.

B. 1. We could not go out as it was raining heavily. 2. One summer's day we were talking together at the

end of the big pasture-field. 3. They asked us what we would do if the weather were fine. 4. He said he would run to the field to play hurling. 5. Did you say you would spend the day watching the men fishing? 6. He said the boatmen would be going across the lake if the weather were fine. 7. When I asked him what he would do, he said he would spend the day fishing. 8. As the weather is wet we shall spend the day reading our new books. 9. They were unable to go to the island owing to the wind being strong. 10. The boatmen plunged into the water and swam across the lake. 11. They said they would cut the wheat when it was (= would be) ripe. 12. The horses ran across that high, bare field. 13. He said we should soon reach the small island at the mouth of the harbour. 14. They said the miller's men would be ploughing if the weather were fine. 15. There is a high hill in the middle of the wood, and a stream flowing round the base of the hill. 16. The boatmen are drawing the full net into the boat. 17. He would come back if he could. 18. Would they swim across the stream if I gave them sixpence?

## CEAÏT A FÍCE.

I. 1. "Ùfuit eolair maic aḡat ar an áit seo?" 2. "Tá, go deimhin; toḡa an eolair; cao' na t'aoib ná beaḡ? 3. Táim im' comnuirde annro ó ruḡaḡ mé." 4. "Ùfuit a fíor aḡat cá gcomnuigheann Séamar Ó Muircáda?" 5. "Tá, san ampar." 6. "Ùfuit aicne aḡat air?" 7. "Tá, go deimhin, rean-aicne; tá ré 'na comnuirde i ngiorriac̃t páirce dom' t'ig-re. 8. Níl puinn meara aḡam air, am̃tác̃. Níl ré pó-macánta. 9. Nuair a bíonn ré ar meirce, bíonn ré ar buile; beaḡ easla ort poimir; bíonn ré ar nór beic̃iḡis allta. 10. Ní óeanfaiḡ ré comairle a leara. 11. Ní cuipeann ré ruim i gcainnt an trāḡairt ná éinne eile, tá uúil com̃ móir ran 'ran ól aige."



II. CEISTEANNÁ: 1. An faib eolar aige seo ar an áit? aithe aige ar Séamar? Conur?

2. Cad 'na tábó go mbeaó eagla ar úine roim Séamar? ná deineann pé comairle a leapa? ná cuir-eann pé ruim i gcainnt an trasairt?

3. An mbíonn meap ar úine de fašar Séamair?

III. COMHRÁD: 1. Úfuit eolar ašat (ašam, 7rl.) ar an áit (mbaile, scašair, trráio) seo? ar do ócaštannaib?

2. Úfuit fíor ašat (ašam, 7rl.) cá úfuit an rcoil (do tíg féin, 7rl.)? cašain a beiró tú (mé, pé, 7rl.) ašoul a baile? aš teacš ar rcoil i mbáireac? cad tá im láim (ra mborca, 7rl.) ašam?

3. Úfuit aithe ašat (7rl.) oim (oirt, air, 7rl.)?

4. Úfuit meap ašat (7rl.), oim (7rl.)?

5. An gcuir-eann tú (7rl.) ruim im éainnt (i gcainnt an buacalla ran, i gcainnt amadóin, i gcomairle do leapa)?

6. Úfuit ouil ašat (7rl.) i mil (i milreánaib, i leabraib, i scaiteam ainirre)?

IV. Oíoclaontar i n-éinfeacš: an éailc šorm, an šucš áro, an móin ouš.

V. GRAMMAR.—The preposition roim or roimh, *before*, unites with the personal pronouns, and gives the following combinations:—

roimam, before me.

roimainn, before us.

roimat, before you.

roimaib, before you.

roimir, } before him.  
roime, }

rompa, before them.

roimpi, before her.

The following important idioms occur in the lesson:—

*I am afraid of*, tá eagla oim roim.

*I admire, esteem, i think highly of, &c.*; ta meap ašam ar.



*I have a desire for*, τὰ δοῦιλ ἀγαμ ι.

*I pay heed to*, cuirim ruim ι.

*I know*=I am acquainted with, τὰ αἰθε ἀγαμ ἀρ.

*I know*=I have knowledge of, I know by heart, τὰ εολαρ ἀγαμ ἀρ.

*I know*, followed by a phrase beginning with “*that*” or an *interrogative*, τὰ (α) ἴορ ἀγαμ (σο).

The following rule (though not absolutely accurate) is a very good guide :—

“ Use αἰθε for *persons* ; εολαρ for *things* ; ἴορ for *statements* or *questions*.”

## VI. Translate into Irish :—

1. He esteems you. 2. Do you know this place ? 3. Do you know that man ? No. 4. I know that he lives in that house. 5. He pays no attention to the man's advice. 6. Flies have a great liking for honey. 7. I do not know when he came. 8. Are you afraid of the dog ? No. 9. I admire them very much. 10. He said he did not know those men. 11. I asked him if (= whether) he knew the place well. 12. We were watching the men winnowing the wheat. 13. I noticed that he was afraid of the big dog. 14. Do you know if the men have been (= are) working since morning ? 15. He said they were living in the white house in the middle of the valley. 16. Does he know when the millers will cease work ? 17. He used to be very fond of sweets. 18. Do you know the man who is closing the windows of the school ? 19. They used to pay no attention to his advice.

## Ceacht a h-Aon ir fíce.

1. 1. “ Conur a éaiṡeann tú an Doimnac, a Cātair ? ”  
 Appa Doimnall. 2. “ Ní éaiṡim ar an gcuma gcéadna

1. Scomnuide é, a Domhnall, a dt inneorad (innreodao) duit conur a caitfead an Domhnac ro cuḡainn. 3. Éireodao ar a readt a clog 7 cuirfead orm mo culaic nuad éadaiḡ. 4. Imteodao amac go dti an rtabla annan 7 gléarfao an capall 7 cuirfead fé'n scárr (otrucail) é. 5. Beir ríad go léir as feiteam liom annan—m' aḡair 7 mo máḡair, na buaḡailli 7 culaicte nuada éadaiḡ orḡa 7 hatai tuiḡe, 7 na cailini 7 gúnaí bána deara orḡa 7 ribini dearaḡa 7 hatai móra 7 iad go léir go mórbálaḡ arḡa féin. 6. Imteodaimio opainn gan moill go dti an réiréal (pobal) as éirteadt an aipinn naomḡa. 7. Nuair a beir an t-aipfeann epiochnuigḡe, tiomáinpmio linn ar cuairt cun tiḡe mo sean-aḡar 7 caitpmio an lá ann. 8. Tá an tiḡ coir na fairḡe, tá fíor aḡat, 7 tá bá bád as mo sean-aḡair, bá reoil 7 bá mána. 9. Mar rin féarpmio dul amac 'ra bá reoil má beir don ḡaoḡ ann, nó 'ra bá eile mara mbeir. 10. Imteodaimio as féadaint ar pluair móir ionḡantaiḡ atá ar oileán beaḡ timdeall le trí míle amac ó'n otir. 11. Ní raḡamar riam ann 7 ḡeall ár sean-aḡair dúinn, go oḡarfao ré cuigḡe rinn, nuair a beaḡ an caoi aigḡe. 12. Caitpmio an cuir eile de'n ló (lá) ar an oileán as loḡ coinini 7 neaḡ 7 uḡ na n-éan neamḡ-ḡoitḡeanta atá le raḡail ann. 13. Fáḡpmio an t-oileán ar a ré a clog um tḡáḡnóna 7 tiomáinpmio aḡaile gan moill. 14. Inneorad duit de luain conur éireodao linn. Tá rúil aḡam go mbeir an aipfeap bḡeáḡ tirim.

II. CEISTEAINNA: 1. Cé éireodao ar a readt a clog? Beir as feiteam le Caḡal? ḡaḡarfao cun an oileáin iad?

2. Caḡam a raḡao Caḡal 7 a muinntear cun an tḡéirpéil (pobail)? cun tiḡe a sean-aḡar? cun an oileáin? fáḡar ríad an t-oileán? fillrío ríad aḡaile?

3. Cá raḡao Caḡal 7 a muinntear ar otuir? tar éir an aipinn? ó tiḡ a sean-aḡar? ar an oileán?

Cá bfuil tús rean-ačar Cātāl? an t-oileán? an plúair?

4. Cad a d'éanfaid Cātāl? na daoine eile ar maidin? d'éanfaid ríad ar an oileán?

III. COMRĀD: 1. Cá mašaid tú (7rl.) ar a trí a élos (ar maidin i mbáiread, dé Doimnaig, 7rl.)?

2. Cātāin éireodaid tú (7rl.) ar maidin i mbáiread (dé Doimnaig, dé Sačairn)?

3. Conuř a čaiřřid tú (7rl.) an Doimnad ro čušāinn?

4. An 'mó cairín (maide, bāda, cipín, řalla, hāda, řcolāire, māla, borca) ānnro?

IV. Aidřřř nō řerřōb an ceāčř řo řa řřřřāđ řearřřāř, 7rl., ř řa čāřřř řearřř-řřřřř řerř.

V. Dřōčlāonřāř i n-ēřřřāčř: An buāčāill đš; an řřna đear řān; an čāřřn mařř; an t-oileān řonřānřāč; an řřřřn đearřř.

VI. GRAMMAR.—§§ 291, 292, 293. Second conjugation § 106. Fourth declension.

VII. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. We shall depart. He will open. 2. They would prepare. You would not bind. 3. Shall I raise? You would ask (= enquire). 4. He will put. Would they not open? 5. We shall examine. I would finish. 6. Would they tell? She will play. 7. You would not open.

B. 1. We always spend Sunday in the same way. 2. My grandfather's house is about three miles (distant) from the sea. 3. This little stream is full of uncommon fish and there are birds' nests in the trees on its banks. 4. We are going to our grandfather's to-morrow; we can walk if the weather is fine, or drive in the car if it is not. 5. Did you ever see the caves that are on the side of yon high hill? Yes, we were in them a year ago. 6. Do you see that girl with the white dress and the straw hat? 7. We shall go to the church for Mass,



and then we shall go for a row (= rowing) on the lake. 8. Do you see the man in the black suit with a fishing rod in his hand? 9. Did you not promise that you would bring us to (our) grandfather's on Monday? 10. He said he would harness the horse to the cart and bring the wheat to the quay. 11. She was putting the meat into the pot when we came in (= and we coming in); and she said she would have dinner ready in an hour or so. 12. Have you ever been on the top of that high, bare hill? There is a very fine view from it. 13. I shall go back and ask Tom if (= whether) the boatmen left the oars in the small boat. 14. The master promised he would tell us the story. 15. I used to take my fishing rod, sit on the bridge and spend the evening fishing. 16. We set off walking towards the hill, but before long it began to rain, and we ran to the wood as fast as we could. 17. She said she would rise early, light the fire and prepare breakfast. 18. When the boats reached the quay, the fishermen moored them and then filled the baskets with the fish and brought them to the carts.

## CEAČT A DÓ IR FÍCE.

1. 1. So tóipeac ar a naoi a clog, táinig an máigirtir irteac. 2. Do rtao an éainnt láitpeac. 3. "So mbeannuigir Dia ir Muiré díb, a buacaili," arpa'n máigirtir. 4. "So mbeannuigir Dia ir Muiré dúit ir páorais, a máigirtir," arpa na buacaili. 5. "Éirigir 'nbur fearaí" arpa'n máigirtir. Ó'éirig na buacaili i n-éirfeac. 6. "Téigir ra rang so n-deirir rib (n-deiririr rib) bur sceac-anna." 7. O'imtígeadair so léir amac 7 do fearadair timceall cláir an máigirtir. 8. "Tabair dom na leabair, a Seagán," arpa'n máigirtir. 9. Do tug Seagán Ó Ceallaig na leabair dó. 10. Cuir an máigirtir ceirteanna cun hac buacalla ra rang. 11. Mar reo do rcpútuig ré an Teagarc Cúirt-

αιὸς 7 na ceac̃tanna eile. 12. Nuair a b̃i na ceac̃tanna c̃p̃iōc̃nuig̃te, cuair na buac̃ail̃l̃i go oti n-a ruĩdeac̃ain. 13: "Anoir," arpa'n m̃aig̃irtir, "tōgað gãc̃ einne a p̃eann 7 a leab̃ar r̃c̃p̃iōb̃ta 7 r̃c̃p̃iōb̃að p̃e an ceac̃t ac̃a ar leac̃anað a c̃uig̃ õeas. 14: Nā p̃āgað einne a ait 7 nā bioð f̃ocal araĩb̃." 15. 1 g̃c̃ionn leac̃-uair̃e cuair̃ar go l̃eir go oti f̃ait̃ce na h-imear̃ta.

II. CEISTEADHNA: 1: Cao a d̃ein na r̃col̃aig̃i nuair a t̃ainig̃ an m̃aig̃irtir ir̃teac̃? tar̃ eir na g̃ceac̃tanna? tar̃ eir an ceac̃ta r̃c̃p̃iōb̃ta?

2. Cā p̃aĩb̃ na buac̃ail̃l̃i nuair a t̃ainig̃ an m̃aig̃irtir ir̃teac̃? as p̃að na g̃ceac̃tanna? as r̃c̃p̃iōb̃að? as imir̃t?

3. Cao dũb̃air̃t an m̃aig̃irtir l̃eir na r̃col̃aig̃i?

III. COMRĀD̃: 1. Éirig̃ io p̃earãm; ruĩð (r̃ior), d̃ũn an doir̃ar (an f̃uinneos, an leab̃ar, 7rl.). Téir go oti an ruĩdeac̃ain (doir̃ar, boir̃o, 7rl.).

2. Éirig̃ið 'ñduir̃ p̃earãm; ruĩðioð (r̃ior); or̃claĩð (d̃ũnaĩð) na leab̃air̃, 7rl.; téir̃is go oti na ruĩdeac̃ain.

3. Tōgað gãc̃ einne (na r̃col̃aig̃i ac̃a 'na ruĩde, 7rl.) a p̃eann, leab̃ar, r̃linnte, 7rl.) amãc̃; l̃eig̃oir̃ (r̃c̃p̃iōb̃-air̃oir̃) ceac̃t a t̃r̃i (7rl.).

IV. D̃iōcl̃aontar̃ i n-éiñf̃eac̃t: An buac̃ail̃l̃ p̃uað; an m̃aig̃irtir d̃ian; an f̃alla áir̃o; an leac̃anað leac̃an; an cãt f̃uil̃teac̃.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 261 and 318. The imperative and subjunctive moods.

"Not" with the Imperative is translated by ná.

To express a *wish* use the *present subjunctive* preceded by go (eclipsing) for affirmative, or by nár (aspirating) for negative clauses.

The present subjunctive of t̃aim takes ná, not nár: ná p̃aĩb̃ p̃e.



## VI. Translate into Irish —

A. 1. Stand up (*sing.*): stand up (*plur.*). 2. Don't shut (*pl.*), let\* him not break. 3. Let us go, let them promise. 4. Strike (*pl.*), let him grind. 5. Let them not reach, let it be reaped. 6. Do not ask (*sing.*), let him be here. 7. Ask (*pl.*), let us stretch. 8. Let them put, may you reach. 9. May God bless you, may they be sent. 10. May we bind, may you return.

B. 1. We reached the island at ten o'clock precisely. 2. The talking ceased, and they stood up when we came in. 3. The boys all formed a class to say their lessons. 4. Every boy in the school will be questioned. 5. Did you put the books on the master's desk? 6. Let each boy open his book, and read the lesson on page eighteen. 7. Put those small boxes under the table. 8. When the writing lesson is (= will be) finished, all the boys will go to the play-ground. 9. We went to our seats and wrote the lesson on page fourteen. 10. If they do not know where the slates are, let them ask John where he put them. 11. We went to the top of the hill near the harbour and sat looking at the waves breaking over the rocks. 12. Ask John where he put the large fishing rod. 13. Cut the oats in the small field to-morrow. 14. Shall we cut it with scythes or with reaping hooks? 15. Don't close the boat-house door yet; the men are hauling up the small boat. 16. We went to the quay yesterday and saw the men filling the boats with wheat. 17. The boatmen tied the flag to the rope and hauled it to the top of the ship's mast. 18. Put the large sheaves on the cart and bring them to the barn.

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\* In English, "let" may be either the sign of the Imperative 1st and 3rd person, or it may mean "allow." Here it is to be taken in the former sense. If "let" means "allow" translate by *leig* with dative of person. *leig do Séagán imteacht. Let John go away.*

## CEAC̃T A TPI ȳ PICE.

I. 1. ȳ bor̃o é reo. 2. ȳ clár é rin. 3. ȳ calc í reo. 4. ȳ caṡaoir í rin. 5. Ní caṡaoir é riúo, ȳ rṡól é. 6. Ní doir̃ar í reo, ȳ fuinneos í. 7. An doir̃ar é rin? Ní doir̃ar, ȳ clár é. 8. Ní doir̃ar fuinneos. 9. Ní fuinneos doir̃ar. 10. An bor̃ca mála? 11. ȳ mála beas rparán. 12. ȳ mála mór rac. 13. ȳ bor̃ca mór com̃ra. 14. ȳ fear mé. 15. ȳ buacail̃ tura. 16. ȳ garrún Séamar. 17. ȳ fear an máigirtir. 18. ȳ garrún an rcoláire. 19. ȳ buacail̃ beas garrún.

II. CEISTEANTA: An doir̃ar fuinneos? An fuinneos doir̃ar? An bor̃ca mála? An bor̃ca com̃ra? An mála com̃ra? rparán? rac? An buacail̃ garrún? An garrún an máigirtir?

III. COM̃RÁO: 1. [Teap̃áinteap̃ ruo éigin do rna rcoláirib̃] Cao é reo? (cao é an ruo é reo)?

2. An doir̃ar (calc, rṡól, caṡaoir, liaṡróio, ȳrl.) é (i) reo?

3. An fear mé (tú, Seaṡán, an rcoláire reo, ȳrl.)? an buacail̃ mé (tú, rl.).

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 588. The verb ȳ must be used *when the predicate of a sentence is a noun*—that is, when the verb “to be” in English is followed by a noun not preceded by a preposition.

If the noun is indefinite, such sentences are *classification* sentences, as they tell us *what* a person or thing is, or was.

[An important exception to the above rule is discussed in Ceac̃t XXVII.]

§ 589. Whenever ȳ is used, the *predicate follows* ȳ, so that the subject comes *last* in the clause.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

1. This is a table. 2. That is a chair. 3. Is a stool a chair? 4. A window is not a lamp. 5. Is this a window? 6. It is a door. 7. Are you a boy? 8. Is a chest a box? 9. A chest is a large box. 10. A large box is a chest. 11. Am I a boy? 12. You are a little boy. 13. James is a man. 14. He is a priest. 15. He is not a priest, he is a school-master. 16. Is this red chalk? 17. It is white paper. 18. That is a dog.

## CEAÚT A CEAÚAIR IY FÍCE.

I. 1. Do rugaó 7 do tógadó Urian ra ceadair móir agur nuair a cuairt ré ar cuairt fé'n tuiat do cuir gac don nio iongnat air. 2. Maidéan breáí samraio, cuairt ré féin 7 Doimnall amac trí rna páirceannaib. 3. "Cao é rin atá ag fáir ra gort úo?" arra Urian. 4. "Ir eorua í rin," arra Doimnall. 5. "Agur an eorua í rin 'ra gort eile." 6. "Ní h-eorua í, ir cruicneact í." 7. "An cruicneact nó eorua í rin ra gort móir úo?" 8. "Ní cruicneact ná eorua é, ir coirce é." 9. "Níl puinn deirpigeacta eatorca," arra Urian. 10. Anrran connac ré pteacán. "An pteacán an t-éan móir uob ran," ar eiréan. "'Seao (ir eao)," arra Doimnall. 11. "Agur ná pteacán ós an t-éan uob eile atá ar an gcrann áro." 12. "Ní h-eao, ir meais é rin; ná feiceann tú an cleite bán 'na rciatán?" 13. "Ó! cím anoir é," arra Urian, "act níor tugar fé nteara poimir é." 14. "Péac! tá éan uob eile ar an rceic ar taob an bótair. Ná pteacán ós é?" 15. "Ní h-eao, ir lonuob é rin." 16. "Á!" arra Urian, "ir baogalac ná cuimneoao ar an nteirpigeact eatorca. 17. Cé leir an tig móir breáí úo i mearc na gcrann?" 18. "Ir leir an tigearna talman é." 19. "Óruil ré 'na comnuiré ann anoir?" "Níl, tá ré tal i lonnuin." 20. "An

leir an talamh ro go léir?" 21. "Ba leir tamall ó roin, ádt ní leir anoir é. 22. Do díol ré leir na feirmeoirib é. 23. Ir le gac feirmeoir anoir an talamh atá aige féin."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé rugaó ra cátair? éuaíó trí rna páirceannaió? Cé leir an tíg móir? an talamh?

2. Cao iad na bairiaí (na héin) do connaic brian 7 domhail?

3. Cá rugaó brian? nreagáiró ré ar éuaíó? breacáiró ré an meais? an lonuó? cá bfuil an tigearna talman 'na comnuiró?

III. COMRÁD: 1. An lonuó préacán? An éan préacán? luó? bó? rciacán leatáir? An ainmíó capall? bó? lonuó? cuil?

2. An leat (liom, leir, leir an ngarraun ran, 7rl.) an leabhar (peann, borca, 7rl.)?

3. Cé leir an leabhar (7rl.) ro?

IV. DIOCLANTAR 1 n-éirfeadt: An páirc móir; an rciacán láir; an éruirneadt aibíó; an t-éan uó; an fear tium; an fear maió; an ceol binn; an míl mílir.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 142, § 216 (le).

The English verb "*own*" is translated into Irish by the verb *ir* and the preposition *le*. Not only the verb *own*, but also all expressions conveying the idea of *ownership* are translated by the same idiom.

I own the book.

The book is mine.

The book belongs to me.

} Ir liom an leabhar.

The horse was John's. Ba le Seagán an capall.

That man does not own the book. Ní leir an bpearran an leabhar.



## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. That is barley. 2. It is wheat. 3. It is not a bird. 4. It is a blackbird. 5. A magpie is not a crow. 6. Is a crow a black bird? Yes. 7. Is a crow a blackbird? No. 8. Is that a house? Yes. 9. Is not that a horse? No, it is a cow. 10. That is not a fish. 11. Is a ship a boat? Yes, a ship is a large boat. 12. Who owns that horse? It is Daniel's. 13. To whom does that mill belong? It belongs to Tadhg O'Brien. 14. Does not the field belong to him? It does. 15. That boat belongs to me. 16. He has a horse, but it does not belong to him. 17. They have boats, but they do not own them. 18. They all belong to the miller.

B. 1. Is there much difference between wheat and barley? 2. The landlord has a fine big house in the country, but he lives in London. 3. We went through the beautiful fields on a fine summer morning. 4. He sold me that field of wheat. 5. Is that barley that is growing in the big field on the hillside? 6. Those birds flying across the harbour have very long wings. 7. We were born and reared in the country, but now we are living in the city. 8. We go back to the country on a visit every summer. 9. We saw a large black bird on the big whitethorn bush that is growing in the middle of the little field. 10. We spent the summer fishing in the streams that flow into the lake. 11. They remained for an hour or so under the shade of the trees looking at the men reaping the wheat. 12. Is there a harbour in the island? No. 13. There are low rocks at the end of the strand opposite the harbour. 14. How many houses has the landlord? 15. James says he has only one (house) now, but that he used to have five (houses). 16. Is that a ship on the sea near the small island? 17. How many horses did you sell to James's father? I sold him three. 18. I asked him how he would spend the day. He said he would go to



the stream that flows beside the wood and spend the day fishing and smoking.

## CEAĆT A CÚIS IY FICE.

I. 1. Iy mire an máigirctir. 2. Iy tupa Séamar. 3. Iy é ('ré) rin Seaḡán. 4. An é reo Tomár? Ní h-é. Iy é ('ré) riúto Tomár. 5. An é reo páorais? 'Sé. 6. Iy í ('rí) reo an cátaoir árto. 7. 'Sí riúto an cátaoir íreal. 8. 'Sé reo an borca aḡmaio; 'ré riúto an borca práir. 9. Iy tupa an rcoláire atá na fearam. 10. 'Sé Seaḡán an rcoláire atá na fuidhe ar an gcaataoir. 11. 'Sé Séamar an gairrún atá na fuidhe ar an rcol. 12. 'Sé an fear úto an t-oioe. 13. Iy mire 7 tupa 7 an cúto eile na rcoláirí. 14. 'Sé reo (iy é reo) mo leabhar-ra. 'Sé rin (iy é rin) do leabhar-ra. 15. 'Siao ro (iy iao ro) ár leabhair-ne; 'riao rúto a leabhair-rean. 16. 'Sé reo mo cáipín-re; 'ré rin do cáipín-re; 'riao ro a gcáipíní-rean.

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMRÁD: 1. Cé h-é mire (tupa, an gairrún ro, an rcoláire atá na fuidhe)?

2. An í reo an cátaoir árto (an cáile dearg, 7rl.)? An é reo an rcol (an borca aḡmaio, an páiréar bán, 7rl.)?

3. An mire (tupa, é Seaḡán, é an buacail atá na fuidhe) an máigirctir (an rcoláire, an t-oioe, 7rl.)?

4. An é (í) ro do (mo, a, 7rl.) leabhar (borca, cátaoir, prairán, leabhar, borca, cáipín, 7rl.)?

III. GRAMMAR.—§ 588 (1), 589, 590; § 204 (the *emphatic forms*).

Whenever the predicate of the sentence is a *definite noun* (i.e., a proper noun, or a common noun preceded by the definite article or by a poss. adj., &c.) the sentence is one of *identity*—e.g., "This is *the horse*." 'Sé

reo an capall. Is that *the white cat*? An é rin an cat bán?

When translating sentences of identity put the *English* subject (unless it be “*it*”) immediately after *ir* in Irish. (§ 590. This is only an apparent exception to the rule in Ceacht XXIII.)

Notice that in sentences of identity *ir* is always followed by a *pronoun*: *ir é Séamar an fear*.

In answering “*yes*” and “*no*” to *ir* sentences, repeat the predicate—*i.e.*, *ir and the word following*: An é Séagán an fear? *ir é*; ní h-é.

Eaò may be used when the predicate is *indefinite*: An fear Seagán? 'Seað (*ir fear*): ní h-eað (*ní fear*).

The *emphatic particles* may be used with (1) the possessive adjectives, (2) the personal pronouns, (3) the prepositional pronouns, and (4) the synthetic forms of the verb. The *broad particles* are used with words ending in a broad vowel or a broad consonant.

	Singular	Plural
1.	-ra -re	-na -ne
2.	-ra -re	-ra -re
3.	{ Masc., -ran -rean } { Fem., -ra -ri }	-ran -rean

mo leabhar-ra, *my book*; do tíg-re, *thy house*; reirean, *himself*; buailim-re, *I strike*; aca-ran, *at themselves*.

The word *cuid* is usually employed with the possessive adjectives when we wish to express the portion of a thing or of a class of things which belongs to one or more persons: mo cuid aráin, *my bread*; a cuid leabhar, *his books*; a gcuid capall, *their horses*.

In Irish the first person precedes the second, and the second precedes the third : *e.g.*, *míre* γ *tu*γΔ, You and I.

There are no possessive *pronouns* in Irish, consequently the English possessive pronouns are translated by the Irish *poss. adjs.* followed by the noun : *e.g.*, my mother and *his*—*mo* *má*ṭṭΔ<sub>1</sub>γ γ Δ *má*ṭṭΔ<sub>1</sub>γ.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He and I; you and I. 2. *My\** book, *your* book, his pens. 3. *Our* house and *yours*, their books. 4. *My* bread, *your* horse, your horses. 5. *His* boat and *mine*, *our* box and *theirs*. 6. You and we, my slate, her horses.

B. 1. This is the high chair. 2. Are you the master? 3. Is this Patrick? No, it is James. 4. That is not the blue chalk. 5. Are you the boy who was sitting on the wall? No, that is he. 6. Who is that? 7. That is John O'Brien. 8. Is this your book? No. 9. Is James the boy who is sitting on the stool? 10. No, James is the boy who is standing near the window. 11. Is that man the schoolmaster? 12. No, that man is the miller. 13. Are you a school boy? Yes. 14. Are you the boy who was here yesterday? No. 15. What is this? 16. It is a book. 17. It is the red book. 18. It is James's book. 19. Who owns this pen? 20. John O'Brien owns it. 21. Are these the slates? 22. No, those are the slates on the chair. 23. Is this my book? 24. No, it is his.

### CEAṬṬ Δ SÉ 1γ ꞑice.

I. 1. Tá ꞑé ceaṭṭṑamΔṑ cun Δ naoi Δ clog Δꞑ maṑṑin. 2. Tá na buaṑṑaillí Δꞑ teaṭṭ Δꞑ ꞑΔṑ Δꞑꞑṑ cun na ꞑcoile. 3. Tá Taṑꞑ Ó Uꞑiam γ SéamΔꞑ Ó Doṑnnaill Δꞑ ꞑiubΔ le n-Δ céile. 4. "Cé n-iaṑ ꞑan

\* Use the emphatic particle with the italicised words, and *curo* with the other possessive adjectives.

nomáinn amac?" arpa Tadhg. 5. "Sin iad (=ir iad ran) Seaḡán Ó Ceallaigh 7 a dearbhrádaí; 7 féad, an é seo Diarmuid Ó Dálaigh atá ag teacht chugainn trí rna páirceannaib?" 6: "Ní h-é Diarmuid é, ir é pádraigh é." 7: "Ní h-é pádraigh é." 8. "Tá an ceart agat, ir é Diarmuid é." 9. "An é Diarmuid do b'í déirdeanac ag dul ar rcoil inoé?" 10: "'Sé; táinig pé leat-uair tar éir a naoi, aet ní beir pé mar rin inoiu, geallaim duit é. 11: Dia 'r Muipe duit, a Diarmuid; cad é an deabao atá ort? Níl pé aet deic nóimeataí cun a naoi fóir." 12. "Tá pé a naoi, nó geall leir; do éualar clog na rcoile ag bualaó tamall ó fom." 13: "Ní h-é clog na rcoile do éualar, a míc ó, mar níor buail pé fóir. Éir! rin é ag bualaó anoir é." 14: "Do b'é clog an bótair iarlainn do éualar." 15: "Do b'é, ir dóca, aet mar rin féin, geallaim-re díb ná beao déirdeanac inoiu." 16. "Níl don baogal ort, níor fáig na máigirtirí an tig fóir." 17. "Táruil agam ná páspairt ríao go ceann tamall eile. Níl mo deactanna go mó-mait agam fóir." 18. Tá ríao ag an rcoil anoir 7 téigir ríao irteac gan moill. 19. Níl na máigirtirí tagaithe fóir 7 mar rin tá cuir de rna buacailib ag cainnt, 7 an cuir eile ag foḡlum a gcota ceact ar a noiceall.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1: Cé b'í ag riubal le n-a céile? b'í mómpa amac? b'í ag teacht chúca trí rna páirceannaib? b'í déirdeanac inoé poimir rin?

2. Catáin a tagann na buacailí ar rcoil? buail an beirt le Diarmuid? táinig Diarmuid inoé poimir rin? buaileann clog na rcoile? clog an bótair iarlainn?

3. Cap 'na taob go raib deabao ar Diarmuid? go raib rúil aige ná raib na máigirtirí tagaithe? go raib cuir de rna buacailib ag cainnt?

4: Cá b'fíor do Séamar ná beirir déirdeanac?

### III. COMRÁD:

1. An o é (an é seo) an borca móir? ríal.



2. Δν ιν ι (αν ι ριν) αν εαιτε δεαρς? ηη.

3. Δν ιυο ε (αν ε ριυο) αν λεαβαρι ατα υαιτ? ηη.

4. Καο α ελος ε?

IV. GRAMMAR.—Τά ρε α τρι (α κυις, α ρε, α ρεαετ, α ηαοι) α ελος. It is three (five, six, seven, nine) o'clock.

Τά ρε α η-αον (α η-οετ, α η-αον δεας) α ελος. It is one (eight, eleven) o'clock.

Όφυι ρε α το (α σεαεαιρ, α το δεας) α ελος πορ? Is it two (four, twelve) o'clock yet?

Τά ρε λεαε-υαιρ ταρ ειρ α το. It is half *past* two.

Τά ρε σεαεμαμα ταρ ειρ α ρε. It is a quarter past six

Τά ρε ριε νοιμεατ ταρ ειρ α η-αον. It is twenty (minutes) past one.

Τά ρε δειε νοιμεαταί ευν α η-οετ. It is ten to eight.

The word "at" is omitted before *fractions* of an hour: Τάιμς ρε λεαε-υαιρ ταρ ειρ α ηαοι. He came *at* half past nine.

Τάιμς ρε αρ α τρι α ελος. He came *at* three o'clock.

Βεαο ανηρο αρ α ρε α ελος. I shall be here *at* six o'clock.

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. Is that a man? Yes. 2. Is that the man? Yes. 3. It is John O'Kelly. 4. No, it is James O'Shea. 5. Is that a horse or a cow? 6. It is a horse. 7. It is John's horse. 8. Is that your brother? Yes. 9. That is not James, it is John. 10. Is not that a house on the hill? 11. No; it is a wall. 12. That is Tadhg's cow. 13. Is not that wheat? 14. No; it is oats. 15. That is Tom's field. 16. Is not that the pasture field? Yes. 17. Are you John? No; I am Patrick. 18. Is



that a boat on the lake ? Yes. 19. A quarter past ten ; ten minutes to eleven ; half past eight ; a quarter to seven ; five minutes past six ; half past four ; a quarter to three ; ten minutes past five ; half past eight.

B. 1. The boys used to come to school at a quarter to nine and go home at a quarter past three. 2. We saw the people running from all directions towards the railway station. 3. If he does not come soon, I will go away. 4. Look ! those are the boats coming into the harbour now. 5. "Good morning, John, what o'clock is it ?" "It is only a quarter past nine ; there is no fear that you will be late." 6. I am in a hurry as I do not quite know my lessons yet. 7. We heard the school bell ringing as we were going (=and we going) across the field. 8. Is that Tom's dog going across the road ? No. 9. Is not this the master coming towards us on the road ? You are right ; it is he, and he is in a hurry. 10. Do you see that boy going towards the wood ? Is that John or James O'Brien ? 11. I do not know. 12. As the weather was very warm we went for a swim in the stream. 13. I was talking to John to-day. He told me that he went out yesterday to row to the island, but that the wind rose, and he returned as fast as he could. 14. I asked her if (= whether) she would spend the morning sewing or reading as the weather was wet. 15. If he were here we would go out for a row on the harbour. 16. They used to work till mid-day ; then they would (= used to) smoke their pipes for half an hour or so. 17. Tom was reared in the country and everything in the city surprises him. 18. We sold all our young horses to John O'Shea. He owns these three large fields. 19. We shall go to the country to-morrow if it is fine.

## CEAĆT A SEAĆT IŖ FICE.

NUAIR A BÍR AN-ÓG, BÍR IO NAORÓEAMÁN.  
2. ANNŖAN NUAIR A BÍR BLIAÓAM GO LEIC NÓ ÓÁ BLIAÓAM

ο'δοιρ, βίρ ιο πάριτε νό ιο λεανθ. 3. Ι η-δοιρ το  
 ρεαδτ μβλιαθαι, βίρ ιο ξαρρύν. 4. Ανοιρ τά τύ  
 ιο βυαδαιι, μαρ τά τύ τρι βλιαθνα οέας ο'δοιρ νό  
 μαρ ριν. 5. Νυαιρ α βειθ τύ ορ cionn ρίε βλιαθαι  
 ο'δοιρ, βειθ τύ ιο ρεαρ. 6. Ανηραν μά μαρρεανν τέ  
 ζο οτί ζο μβειθ τύ ρυαρ ιε οειε μβλιαθνα(ιθ) ιρ τρι  
 ριόιρ, βειθ τύ ιο ρεανθουινε.

II. CEISTEANNHA Γ COMHĀD: 1. Καταιν βίρ  
 (βίορ, γηλ.) ιο ναοιθεανάν? λεανθ? ξαρρύν? βυαδαιι?  
 βειθ τύ ιο ρεαρ? ρεανθουινε?

2. Καο α βί (βειθ) ιοννατ (ιονnam, γηλ.) νυαιρ α  
 βίρ (βειθ τύ, γηλ.) λεατ-βλιαθαι (τρι βλιαθνα, οέτ  
 μβλιαθνα, οέτ μβλιαθνα οέας, οειε μβλιαθνα ιρ ρίε,  
 ceiτpe ριόιρ βλιαθαι) ο'δοιρ?

3. Καο ε αν τ-δορ τύ (μέ, Seaξάν, γηλ.)?

III. Διτμρτεαρ νό ρερίοθταρ αν ceαδτ ρο ιnr ζαε  
 ρεαρραιν οε'η οά ιμήρ.

IV. GRAMMAR.—When we wish to convey the idea  
 that a person or thing *has become* what he (or it) is, *and*  
*that he (or it) was not (or will not) always be so*, we must  
 use the verb τά. *In such constructions the verb τά must*  
*be always followed by the preposition ι (in) and a suitable*  
*possessive adjective.*

Τά ρέ 'να\* ρεαρ, He is a man (*i.e.*, no longer a  
 boy). Ιρ ρεαρ ε, He is a man (*i.e.*, not a woman or a  
 ghost). Τά ρί 'να μναοι μόιρ ανοιρ, She is a big  
 woman now. Όρμυι τύ ιο βυαδαιι μαίτ ανοιρ? Are  
 you a good boy now? Οί ιο εαιλιν μαίτ, Be a good  
 girl.

V. Translate into Irish:—

1. I am a man now. 2. He is a good boy to-day.

\* Pronounced τά ρέ νεαρ.

3. Will he be a doctor next year? 4. They are carpenters now. 5. He was not a tailor a year ago. 6. Mary was a good girl yesterday. 7. He was a lad at that time. 8. I will be a mason when I am (= shall be) a man. 9. He said he would be a priest. 10. We lived in the country when we were children. 11. Brian Boru was king that year. 12. When James was a young man he was a sailor; now he is a farmer. 13. He was very strong when he was a young man. 14. Did you live in the city when you were a child? 15. Tom used go to school every day when he was a little boy.

## CEAČT A H-OČT IR FICE.

I. 1. BÍ DOINNALL Ó CEALLAIS AG RIUBAL AN BÓDAR. CONNAIC RÉ FEAR AG TEAČT CUIGE. 2. NÍ RAIB FÍOR AIGE CÉIB'É, Ó BÍ TUITIM NA H-OIÓCE ANN. 3. "DIA 'R MUIRE DUIT," APPA DOINNALL LEIR. "DIA 'R MUIRE DUIT IR PÁDRAIS," APPA 'N FEAR. 4. "IR DÓCA NÁ FUIL AITNE AGAT OPM-PA. AN CUIMIN LEAT DOÓ Ó BPAIN, D'IMTIG SO H-AIMEIRICE RUAR LE CÚIS BLIAÓNA DÉAG Ó FOIN?" 5. "MUIRE! AN TURA DOÓ? CÉAD MÍLE PÁILTE ROMAT ABAILE APÍR." 6. "IR 'MÓ COR DO CUIR AN PAOŠAL DE Ó FOIN, A DOINNALL." 7. "IR 'MÓ, ŠAN AMHAR. TÁ NA PEAN-DAOINE CAILTE SO LEIR, NÁC MÓR, AGUR FORMÓR NA NDAOINE (N-)ÓŠ IMTIGŠCE ČAR PÁILE." 8. "NÍ FEADAR AN BPUIL ÉINNE DEM' ČAIRTOIB PA TREAN-ÁIT FÓR. BPUIL SEAGÁN Ó ŠPIÓBČA AG BAILE?" 9. "NÍL, TÁ RÉ 'NA PŠAGART ANOIR ČIAR I H-AIMEIRICE." 10. "AGUR MÍCEÁL Ó H-DOÓA?" "TÁ RÉ NA MAIRNÉALAC LE DEIC MBLIAÓNA(ÍB)." 11. "NÍÓ NAC IONGNAÓ: BÍ ANA-DÓIL AIGE PA BPAIRIGE I ŠCOMNUÍÓE. RAIB RÉ AG BAILE LE DÉRÓEANAIGE?" 12. "NÍ RAIB. TÁ A MÁČAIR ANA-DÉALB MAP NÍ CUIPEANN RÉ DON PUÓ ABAILE CÚICI ANOIR. IR DÓCA ŠUP CUIMIN LEAT Í." 13. "IR CUIMIN SO MAIT: BEAN DÉAG ČANNCAPAC DOB' EAD Í; 'MÁIRIE NA LAČAN' DO ŠLAODAIMÍR UIRČI. BPUIL RÍ NA COMNUÍÓE FÓR PA BOČÁINÍN COR NA H-ABANN?" 14. "TÁ;

éifeá an tís ó'n áit seo, t'á mbeaó an lá ann. Úrceann tú an rólár annran t'áil?" 15. "Cim: rin é rólár na ceapócan, ír t'óic liom." 16. "'Sé, t'á Éamonn gáda ann pór." 17. "Cao é seo c'ugáinn ar an mbócar? An capall é?" 18. "'Seaó 7 t'á fear ar a muin; 'ré Úrian Ó Dubháil é. T'á ré a's t'ul a'baile ar marcaídeáct ar a capall mar ír g'náctáct leir." 19. "Dia ír Muire t'uit, a Úrian. Ír b'péá's an t'ráct'óna é." 20. "Ír b'péá's, go t'eimín, buirdeácar le Dia."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé bí a's riuáil? buail leir? buail leir an mbeirt?

2. Cérb' é Domnall? Aoó? Míceál? Éamonn? Úrian? i Maire?

3. Ca'tain a buail Domnall le n-Aoó? t'pá's Aoó an baile? t'ím'tís Míceál cun rairrge?

4. Cao é an fáir (An fáda) a bí Aoó i n-Aimeirice? Míceál na máirnéala?

5. Cao é r'lige bea'ta Séagáin? m'icil? Éamonn? Úrian?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Úruit tú (úruitim, 7rl.) ío gáir-rún? ío fear? ío má'gír'tir anoir?

2. An r'abair (r'abar, 7rl.) riam (an mbeir tú i gcom-nuirde) ío gáir-rún? ío fear (7rl.)?

3. Cao é r'lige bea'ta beir (t'á, bí) a'sat? a'sam?

4. Ca'tain a beir tú (bí) ío fear? ío gáir-rún? 7rl.

IV. Oíoclaontar i n-éim'péáct: an capa t'óilip, an gáda canncarac, an a'ba t'óimín, an la'ca b'án, an ceapóca t'opca.

V. GRAMMAR.—§§ 116, 119. (Fifth declension of nouns.)

Notice the use of buirdeácar le Dia, 7rl., in phrases like "ír b'péá's an lá é, buirdeácar le Dia," "ír láit'ir an bua'cail é, Dia 'á beanna'cáó" ("bail ó Dia air").



## VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. Of the friend ; the white ducks. 2. In the dark forge ; to the young blacksmiths. 3. Over the broad river ; the friends. 4. Near the small forge ; the small rivers. 5. Of the strong blacksmiths.

B. 1. He is a priest. 2. He is a priest now. 3. Is John a sailor now ? 4. Is that a man on the road ? 5. Yes ; it is James Doyle. 6. Is he a good boy now ? 7. He was a blacksmith then. 8. Tadhg O'Brien will be a schoolmaster soon. 9. Is it not a fine day ? It is indeed.\* 10. Is not John a strong lad ? He is.\* 11. John is a very good boy. 12. This is a very wet day. 13. That is a very bare hill. 14. He is a very old man. 15. He is an old man now. 16. Tom was a poor lad fifteen years ago. 17. Are you a good girl to-day ? 18. Is not that a very high hill ?

C. 1. It was night-fall when we arrived in the city. 2. We met a man on the road but we did not recognise him. 3. Tadhg was a cross little man. 4. I went to America upwards of ten years ago ; many a change has taken place in the world since then. 5. James had a great liking for ships when he was a boy. He is a sailor now. 6. I was at home lately ; the old people are nearly all dead. 7. Good evening, James, how are you ? Is not the weather charming ? 8. Do you remember the old woman who used to live in the cottage near the forge. 9. I saw a man on horse-back, but I did not recognise him as the night was dark. 10. Is that Tom the smith talking to the young man near the forge ? 11. They were sitting round the fire. 12. Was Tom bringing the smith's horse back to the forge ? 13. Who is that tall girl among the women (who are) binding the barley ? That is Mary. 14. At a quarter to nine in the morning you will see all the boys hurrying to school. 15. Do you know that man standing near the forge ? I do, of course ; he was at

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\* See note above.

school with me. 16. He has been (= is) waiting for you since nightfall in the cottage near the white rock. 17. Put aside that book and come for a swim. 18. I noticed that he was tired and I told him to cease working.

## CEACÉT A HAOI IY FÍCE.

I. 1. Tá an éailc bán. Tá an páirpéar bán. 2. Iy báine an éailc ná an páirpéar. 3. Tá an borca ro trom. Tá an carúr ro trom. 4. Tá an carúr níor truíme ná an borca. 5. Iy éadtruíme an borca ná an carúr. 6. Iy géire an rcián ro ná an rcián ú. 7. Tá an ríol ro níor írle ná an ríol ú. 8. Iy luḡa an borca práir ná an borca aḡmaio. 9. Iy mó an borca aḡmaio ná an borca práir. 10. Iy fuíde an maíde ná an peann. 11. An meara Seagán ná Séamar? Ní meara. 12. Tá an leabhar iy mó ar an gcaḡaoir. 13. Tá an leabhar iy luḡa ar an mborro. 14. 'Sé reo an rcoláire iy doirde ra rang. 15. Iy é riú an clár iy leíthe (leatáine) ra rcoil. 16. Iy é an leabhar uaithe an leabhar iy luḡa ar an mborro, acét 'ré an leabhar iy truíme e. 17. Iy é an leabhar iy luḡa an leabhar iy truíme.

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COMRĀD: 1. An mó (luḡa, fuíde, giorra, báine, doirde, caoile) an leabhar bán ná an leabhar dearg? an fuinneog ná an dorar? an rcoil ná do tíg-re? an borca aḡmaio ná an borca práir? an trlat ná an peann? an ríol ná an cáḡaoir?

2. Cé aca iy mó (luḡa) mire nó turá? turá nó eirean?

3. Cé h-é an rcoláire iy fearr (doirde, caoile) ra rang?

4. Cioca de rna rcoláirib (leabhairib, ḡrl.), iy mó (iy fearr)?

III. GRAMMAR.—Adjectives have three degrees of comparison—the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

The positive is the simple form of the adjective, as *bán, geat*.

*The comparative and superlative have the same form as the genitive singular feminine of the adjective.*

The comparative is always preceded by some part of the verb *ir*, and is in almost every case followed by *ná* (*than*). If a verb occurs in the second portion of the sentence use *ná map*.

*Ir gile an grian ná an geatac. The sun is brighter than the moon. Ir báine an cáitc ná an páipéar. The chalk is whiter than the paper. Tá pé níor láirpe anoir ná map bí pé muin. He is stronger now than ever he was.*

Whenever the verb *tá* (or other verb, except *ir*) is used in a comparative sentence, the comparative is preceded by *níor* (= *ní* a thing, and the verb *ir*), except when the time is completely past. (See next lesson.)

*Tá an capúr níor truíme ná an bocca. The hammer is heavier than the box.*

When translating an English adjective in the superlative degree we throw the sentence into a *relative* form; thus, *the tallest man* is translated *an fear ir doirve [the man (who) is tallest]*; the heaviest book, *an leabhar ir truíme [the book (which) is heaviest.] This is the smallest boy in the school. Ir é seo an buacail ir luğa ra rcoit. [This is the boy (who) is smallest in the school.]*

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

1. I am bigger than you. 2. Is not John taller than James? Yes. 3. They are stronger than we. 4. This is the lightest box. 5. The biggest man has the smallest

boat. 6. Which of these trees is the higher? The one near the road. 7. Have you the best pen? No. 8. He is the oldest boy in the school. 9. Is this hammer heavier than that one? 10. The field of wheat is smaller than the field of barley. 11. Put the best pens into the smallest boxes. 12. The biggest book is the lightest. 13. The tall boy is the youngest in the school. 14. Give the lightest scythe to the weakest man.

## CEACHT A DEIC IY FICE.

I. 1. "An 'mó dhearbhráchair aḡat, a Ṽmáin," aḡra taḡs. 2. "Níl ac̃t don dhearbhráchair amáin aḡam." 3. "An óige é ná tur̃a?" 4. "Ní h-óige, iy rine é ná mire de r̃á bliad̃ain, ac̃t níl ré com̃ láir̃oir liom anoir." 5. Níl ré com̃ láir̃oir 7 bí ré bliad̃ain ó r̃oin. 6. Bí ré ní ba láir̃oir ná mire an uair̃im. 7. Do b'é an buac̃ail ba láir̃oir ra r̃oil é. 8. Buailtẽo b̃reite é 7 bí ré na luige ar̃ r̃ẽo mí (míora) 7 nuair̃ d'éir̃is̃ ré ar̃ir̃ bí ré so h-ana-lag ar̃ r̃ao. 9. Tá ré aḡoul i b̃reab̃ar ó r̃oin, ac̃t iy laige r̃ór é ná mar̃ bí ré rap ar̃ táinis̃ an b̃reiteac̃t air̃.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An óige (rine, láir̃oir, laige) Ṽmáin ná a dhearbhráchair?

2. Ar̃b' óige (laige, 7rl.), Ṽmáin ná a dhearbhráchair bliad̃ain ó r̃oin?

3. An láir̃oir (7rl.) dhearbhráchair Ṽmáin ná mar̃ bí ré bliad̃ain ó r̃oin?

4. Cioca de'n beirt ba láir̃oir bliad̃ain ó r̃oin? Cé aca iy láir̃oir anoir? Cao 'na taob̃?

5. Cérb' é an buac̃ail ba láir̃oir ra r̃oil?

6. Cé an r̃air̃ (an r̃ao) a bí dhearbhráchair Ṽmáin na luige? ó bí ré b̃reite? Conur tá ré anoir?

III. COMHRÁD̃: 1. Ṽfuil tú (7rl.) com̃ láir̃oir (h-áir̃, h-aor̃ta, mair̃, lag, h-óḡ) liom-ra (le Seaḡán)?

2. Rabair̃ (7rl.) com̃ láir̃oir (7rl.) bliad̃ain ó r̃oin 7 tá tú anoir?



3. Raðair níor láirpe (rine, fearanta fearr laige, 7rl.) (7rl.) ná mire (7rl.) bliðain ó ðoin?

4. Raðair (7rl.) níor láirpe (7rl.) bliðain ó ðoin ná mar atá tú anoir?

IV. Díocláontar i n-éimfeacht: An comla leathan; an eóðair érom; an comra doiminn; an cáðoir ríogamail.

V. GRAMMAR.—§ 146. 148 (third and fourth declension of adjectives). § 333. Past tense of *ir*.

The *comparison of equality* is formed by putting “com” before the adjective and “le” (or leir before the article) after it. If a *verb* occurs in the second portion of the sentence “agus” must be used instead of “le.”

Tá Seagán com láirle le Séamar. *John is as strong as James.* Níl pé com láirle liom-ra. *He is not as strong as I (am).* Tá Diarmuid com láirle agus bí pé mar. *Dermot is as strong as ever he was.*

In the *comparison of superiority* if the time of the comparison be *completely* past, ní ba is used instead of níor, but if the *present* time is not completely excluded níor may be used.

Ir dóig liom go mar pé níor (ní ba) láirle ná Seagán. *I think (present) that he was stronger than John.*

Ba dóig liom go mar pé ní ba láirle ná Seagán. *I thought (past) that he was stronger than John.*

Instead of the above we may also use: Ir dóig (ba dóig) liom gur láirle é ná Seagán. *I think (thought) that he was stronger than John.*

In a superlative sentence ba is used instead of ir if the time is *past*; and bað if there is a *condition* expressed:

Do b'é Seagán an fear ba láiríre ar an aonac inoé.  
*John was the strongest man at the fair on yesterday.*

VI. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He was taller than his brother. 2. Were you stronger than you are now? 3. I am as strong as ever I was. 4. He was the best man in the parish. 5. The tallest men were in front. 6. They are not as rich as they were five years ago. 7. We were better then than we are now. 8. Was he not the tallest boy in the school? 9. James is not as strong as John. 10. They are stronger than they will be in ten years.

B. 1. She became ill and was in bed for two months. 2. He is neither better nor worse than I. 3. We asked him for the best meal in the shop. 4. I want four shillings' worth of the best sweets. 5. He will return in ten minutes or so, and tell us what he saw. 6. We used to read the best books in the library. 7. He was ill lately, but he is getting better now. 8. He will soon be as strong as ever he was. 9. The road is longer than the path which goes straight up (against) the hill. 10. Are you generally up early on Saturday morning? 11. He said he had the best dog. 12. When he came (= used to come) to the country on a visit he used to be afraid of the cows. 13. Were you glad when you got the best book? 14. We are standing on the top of the highest mountain in the country. 15. They were putting the largest nets into the fishing-boats. 16. How many legs has a bee? I do not know, but I think it has six. 17. I shall ask John where he put the smallest books. 18. I owe James O'Brien twelve pounds, as I bought a cow from him, and did not pay for it.

## CEACHT A h-AON DÉAS IR FÍCE.

- I. 1. Ir dóig tuom gur báine an cáite ná an páipéar.
2. Deirim gur truíme an carúr ná an borca.
3. Deir(eann) pé nác truíme an borca ná an carúr.

4. I<sup>r</sup> dóig<sup>h</sup> u<sup>i</sup>om g<sup>u</sup>rab é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar dea<sup>h</sup>g an leab<sup>h</sup>ar i<sup>r</sup> mó a<sup>r</sup> an mbo<sup>h</sup>ro. 5. An dóig<sup>h</sup> lea<sup>h</sup>c g<sup>u</sup>rab é reo an leab<sup>h</sup>ar i<sup>r</sup> t<sup>h</sup>ruime? 6. Deir(eann) ré ná<sup>h</sup>c é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar i<sup>r</sup> t<sup>h</sup>ruime é. 7. M<sup>h</sup>eara<sup>h</sup> g<sup>u</sup>rab b<sup>h</sup>áine an cáilc ná an páip<sup>h</sup>ear. 8. Dubair<sup>h</sup>c g<sup>u</sup>rab t<sup>h</sup>ruime an carú<sup>h</sup>r ná an bo<sup>h</sup>rca. 9. Dubair<sup>h</sup>c ré ná<sup>h</sup>r t<sup>h</sup>ruime an bo<sup>h</sup>rca ná an carú<sup>h</sup>r. 10. M<sup>h</sup>eara<sup>h</sup> g<sup>u</sup>rab' é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar dea<sup>h</sup>g an leab<sup>h</sup>ar ba mó a<sup>r</sup> an mbo<sup>h</sup>ro. 11. A<sup>r</sup> m<sup>h</sup>eara<sup>h</sup>ir g<sup>u</sup>rab' é riú<sup>h</sup>o an leab<sup>h</sup>ar ba t<sup>h</sup>ruime? 12. Dubair<sup>h</sup>c ré ná<sup>h</sup>rb' é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar ba t<sup>h</sup>ruime é. 13. Dá mba<sup>h</sup>o mó an leab<sup>h</sup>ar uait<sup>h</sup>ne ná an leab<sup>h</sup>ar gorm, cé aca glac<sup>h</sup>rá? 14. Dá mb' f<sup>h</sup>ear<sup>h</sup>ir an leab<sup>h</sup>ar gorm ná an leab<sup>h</sup>ar eile, cé aca glac<sup>h</sup>rá? 15. Dá mb' é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar dea<sup>h</sup>g an leab<sup>h</sup>ar ba<sup>h</sup>o mó, an nglac<sup>h</sup>rá é? 16. Dá mb' é an leab<sup>h</sup>ar dea<sup>h</sup>g an leab<sup>h</sup>ar a b'f<sup>h</sup>ear<sup>h</sup>ir an nglac<sup>h</sup>rá<sup>h</sup>o Sea<sup>h</sup>gán é?

II. CEISTEANNA 7 COI<sup>h</sup>N<sup>h</sup>RÁ<sup>h</sup>O: 1. An dóig<sup>h</sup> lea<sup>h</sup>c g<sup>u</sup>rab ca<sup>h</sup>taoir (r<sup>h</sup>tól, falla, bo<sup>h</sup>ro, bo<sup>h</sup>rca, caip<sup>h</sup>ín, leab<sup>h</sup>ar, páip<sup>h</sup>ear) i (é) reo?

2. An nd<sup>h</sup>eir(eann) tú (g<sup>h</sup>rl.) g<sup>u</sup>rab é (i) reo an r<sup>h</sup>tól a<sup>h</sup>ro (an leab<sup>h</sup>ar uait<sup>h</sup>ne, an cáilc b<sup>h</sup>án, an ca<sup>h</sup>taoir i<sup>r</sup> doir<sup>h</sup>oe)?

3. A<sup>r</sup> m<sup>h</sup>eara<sup>h</sup>ir g<sup>u</sup>rab mó (lu<sup>h</sup>ga, g<sup>h</sup>iorra, b<sup>h</sup>áine, cáile, g<sup>u</sup>rab' f<sup>h</sup>uioe, doir<sup>h</sup>oe) an leab<sup>h</sup>ar b<sup>h</sup>án ná an leab<sup>h</sup>ar dea<sup>h</sup>g? an f<sup>h</sup>uinneog ná an do<sup>h</sup>ra<sup>h</sup>? an r<sup>h</sup>coil ná do t<sup>h</sup>ig-re? an bo<sup>h</sup>rca a<sup>h</sup>omaio ná an bo<sup>h</sup>rca p<sup>h</sup>ráir? an t<sup>h</sup>rlat ná an peann? an r<sup>h</sup>tól ná an ca<sup>h</sup>taoir?

4. An ndub<sup>h</sup>rair<sup>h</sup> g<sup>u</sup>rab é (i) reo an leab<sup>h</sup>ar (f<sup>h</sup>uinneog do<sup>h</sup>ra<sup>h</sup>, ha<sup>h</sup>ta, peann) ba mó (lu<sup>h</sup>ga, g<sup>h</sup>iorra, cáile, a b'f<sup>h</sup>ear<sup>h</sup>ir, doir<sup>h</sup>oe, f<sup>h</sup>uioe (f<sup>h</sup>ia))?

II. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, 1<sup>o</sup>im :—

*The verb i<sup>r</sup> in dependent sentences.*

*Present tense.*—The forms of i<sup>r</sup> used in dependent sentences (e.g., sentences introduced by such phrases as *I say (that), I know (that), I think (that, &c.),* are g<sup>u</sup>rab and g<sup>u</sup>rab, when the dependent sentence is affirmative, and

nác or nac when it is negative. Supab is used before é, í, iao, amlao; sup in other cases.

Ir é reo an fear. This is the man.

Deirim supab é reo an fear. I say that this is the man.

Ir ca daoir í rin. That is a chair.

An dóig leat sup ca daoir í rin? Do you think (that) that is a chair.

Ir é Seaḡán an doctúir. John is the doctor.

Deirpeann ré nác é Seaḡán an doctúir. He says (that) John is not the doctor.

	Affirmative	Negative
<i>Past tense</i>	{ Supb	nárb (before vowels).
	{ Sup	nár ( , consonants).
<i>Conditional</i>	{ So mb'	nác mb' (vowels):
	{ So mbaò	nác mbaò (consonants).
	or	
	{ Supb	nárb (vowels).
	{ Sup	nár (consonants).

Dubairt ré supb é an capall tob' fearr ar an aonac é. He said that it was the best horse at the fair.

Mearar sup mó tura ná Seaḡán bliadóin ó roim. I thought you were bigger than John a year ago.

#### IV. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He eats; they ate. 2. Shall we eat? Are they eating? 3. You would eat; they will eat. 4. (People) will eat; we ate.

B. 1. I think (that) this is the best chair. 2. He says it is a cow. 3. They thought that that was the biggest book. 4. I asked him if he was the master. 5. If



this is the best book, shall I give it to him? 6. If this were the best book, would you give it to him? 7. He says it is John O'Leary. 8. Ask him if (= whether) it is wheat. 9. They said the smallest box was the heaviest. 10. We asked them if that was the best book in the library. 11. She said it was James's dog. 12. Did you say that James is the boy who is sitting on the stool? 13. She says the biggest book is on the chair. 14. He says the book on the chair is the biggest. 15. Did you say that James was the strongest boy in the school? 16. They asked us if he was the man. 17. Tell him that that is James. 18. Did you think that John was taller than James?

## CEAĆT A DÓ DÉAS IY FICE.

I. 1. TÁ an lion tige 'na ruidé cun buirto i gcóir an bpeicfeárta. 2. "An maic leat móráin ruidre io cúro té, a Airt?" arpa bean an tige leir an mac iy pine. 3. "Iy maic, go deimhin, a mátair, 7 móráin bainne leir." 4. "Cioca b'feairr leat, a mícil, peoil nó uibe?" arp ire le n-a fear. 5. "B'feairr liom peoil, aćt táim gan beic ar foġnam inoiu, 7 iy dóg liom sup fearr dom na h-uibe." 6. "Ní maic liom an bainne reo," arpa Nóra beag, "b'feairr liom té ná bainne." 7. "Ní maic duit an iomaó té, a cúro," arpa 'n mátair, "tóg é rin anoir 7 b'féirir go bpaġpá bpaon té annran." 8. "Ar cúalaír," arpa fear an tige, "go bfuil brian ó Donnaćađa aġ páġaint an baile arír?" 9. "Níor cúala; an go baile áta Cliać, atá ré aġ oul?" 10. "Ní h-eaó, aćt go Corcais." 11. "Iy dóg sup de Saćairn reo cúġainn a beiró ré aġ imteacć." 12. "Ní h-eaó aćt reaćtmáin ó inoiu." 13. "Ní fiú dó imteacć, aćt iy dóg sup fiú leir é." 14. "Iy ait an tuine é. Iy cuimhin liom sup bliadain iy lá inoiu a cúairó ré go baile áta Cliać, aćt níor fan ré i bpaó ann." 15. "Iy dóg go mbeiró an rcéal

céadna aise do'n tuar ro." 16. "I r' do'ca é, do  
péir deallairín a'c' go deimhin péin, i r' cuma liom é."

II. CEISTEADHNA: 1. Cé leir suir mai't riuicre?  
bainne? pegil? té? Cé tá a's fá'saint an baile? 'na  
ruidé cun buirto?

2. Catáin a ra'saio' b'rian go Corcaig? a cuaid'  
ré go baile á'ca Clia't?

3. An mai't le n'óia bainne? An mai't léi té? An  
mai't ói iad?

III. COMHÁD: 1. An mai't leat (liom, leir, 7rl.)  
té (riuicre, bainne, milreáin, u'la, ómáir'í, mil, 7rl.)?

2. An mai't duit (dom, 7rl.) té (riuicre, bainne,  
7rl.)?

3. Cio'ca b'fearr leat (7rl., duit, 7rl.) té nó bainne?  
milreáin nó mil? im nó cáire? u'la nó riliní? r'pionáin  
nó ru's-talínan? arán cruitneac'ta nó arán coirce?

4. Ar le peann nó le cipín a r'píobann tú? a  
lapann tú an éoinneal? An ar an mboirto atá an  
peann? An a'sat atá an leabair? An leabair atá  
a'sat?

IV. GRAMMAR.—In Irish the beginning of a sentence  
is the place of greatest prominence, and it is usually  
occupied by the verb. When, however, any idea other  
than that contained in the verb is to be emphasised, it  
is placed in the beginning of the sentence immediately  
after the unemphatic verb *i r'* (used *impersonally*), and  
the remainder of the sentence is put into the relative  
form.

We went to Derry *yesterday*. *i r' in'ó a cuaid'amar*  
*go Doire*.

We went to *Derry* yesterday *i r' go Doire a cuaid'-*  
*amar in'ó*.

It is *at the door*. It is at the door it is. *Ír as an doras atá ré.*

Is it *he* (who) has the book? *An aige atá an leabhar?*

Some idiomatic expressions :—

*I like, I prefer, It is good for, It is worth, "care."*

*Ír maic le Seagán té, aic ír fearr liom bainne.* John likes tea, but I prefer milk. (*Lit.* Is good *with* John tea, but is *better* with me milk). *An maic teat fíon? Ní maic.* Do you like wine? I do not. *Ír fearr liom bainne ná té.* I prefer milk *to* tea.

*Ní maic teat bainne, aic ír maic duit é.* You do not like milk, but it is *good for you*. *Ír maic le Nóra té, aic ní maic dí é.* Nora likes tea, but it is not good for her. *Ír fearr dom é.* It is better *for me*. *Ciocca b'fearr duit bainne nó fíon?* Which is better for you, milk or wine? *Deir(eann) Art gur maic leir mórdán siúcra.* Art says that he likes much sugar.

*Ír fíú le Brian out go Corcaig.* Brian *thinks it worth while* to go to Cork. *Ní fíú dó out ann.* It is *not worth his while* to go there. *Arb' fíú dí out éun an donais?* Was it worth your while to go to the fair?

*Ír cuma liom.* I don't care; I think it no concern of mine.

*Ír cuma dom.* It is no concern of mine.

In the above and similar idiomatic expressions the preposition "le" conveys the *person's own ideas* or feelings, whether these are in accordance with fact or not. The English verb "*think*" is not translated *when a verbal noun follows*.

ní fiú púnt é. It is not worth a pound. ír roíis  
liom (rílim) suir fiú púnt é. I think it is worth a  
pound.

This day week (future) : reachtáin ó iníu.

This day week (past) : reachtáin ír lá iníu.

This day twelve months (future) : bliadain ó iníu.

This day twelve months (past) : bliadain ír lá iníu.

This day month (future) : mí ó iníu.

This day month (past) : mí ír lá iníu.

§ 342. beir-im, I carry, I bear ; beir-im ar, I catch :

beir ar an scapall. Catch the horse.

beiréann ré ar an bfeap. He catches the man.

Rug ré oim. He caught me.

Rug an feap ar lám oim. The man caught  
me *by* the hand.

#### V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I like milk. 2. I don't like cheese. 3. I prefer  
butter. 4. He said he preferred tea to milk. 5. We  
do not like cherries. 6. Tea is not good for her. 7. Do  
you prefer apples to oranges ? 8. Perhaps he was there.  
9. Sweets are bad for little girls. 10. It is not worth  
your while. 11. Did he not think it worth his while ?  
12. Is it you who are speaking ? 13. Did he go to  
*Cork* ? 14. I do not like eggs. 15. Did you go *in the*  
*train* ? 16. I did not think it worth my while. 17. It  
was James who did it. 18. Probably. 19. He catches  
the horse. 20. Will you bear ? 21. We caught him  
by the hand. 22. He was born this day twelvemonths.  
23. They would catch him. 24. When were you born ?

B. 1. We all sat down to table. 2. She asked me if I  
preferred the black horse to the white one. 3. I don't  
think it is worth my while to go to Dublin till this day  
week. 4. Shall we go to Cork or to Waterford ? I



don't care which. 5. They came here this day fortnight. 6. He said he preferred to remain at home as he was indisposed. 7. I shall probably go to Limerick this day fortnight. 8. Did you not think it worth your while to wait for me? 9. He said he liked oranges but they were injurious to him. 10. We came here this day week; we shall go away this day fortnight. 11. When he came in at ten o'clock I asked him why he was late. 12. They were putting that large table in the middle of the room when I entered. 13. Is it with reaping hooks the women down yonder are cutting the barley? 14. Come on home: it is not worth our while to stay any longer. 15. We heard there was a cave at the summit of the hill, and off we set to look at it. 16. They preferred to remain in the house as they noticed a dark cloud crossing (= going across) the sky.

## CEAČT A TPÍ DEAS IY FICE.

I. 1: Uí reanúine 7 a beirt mac as riubál an bócar, lá. Uí aral aca. 2: 'Do buail triúr fear leo. 3. "Ná c'gheannmáir an rceál é," arsa tuine aca, "iad ro a beirt as coirídeacht 7 aral láiríir aca." 4. Nuair a éualair fíir an arail an éainnt reo, tubairt tuine de rna fearaib óga le n-a áchair dul i n-áirde ar mhuin an arail; 7 do éualr. 5. I gcionn tamail eile buail beirt nó triúr eile leo (umpá). 6. "Ná c'gear an iud é," arsa tuine aca, "do'n rean-buadail reo beirt as marcaigeacht ar a focracht 7 gan don triuas a beirt aige o'a beirt mac." 7. Ní tairce éualair an reanúine an méiríin ná tairli(n)g ré de'n aral 7 cúir ré iacall (o'fíadail) ar a beirt mac dul ar marcaideacht 'na ionas. 8. Ní deasgadarí b'rao marí reo, nuair a carat fear orca. 9. "Iy móir an náiré oib," arí eirean, "bui n-áchair boct a beirt as coirídeacht marí rin 7 é cairte, críonna. Ba cóir oib é (do) cúir ar an aral." 10. Nuair a éualair na mic

an éainnt rin, duibhíodas le n-a n-áir teac̃t i n-áirde i n-éinfeac̃t leo; 7 do éainis. 11. Sar a raiḃ uain aca ar mórán de'n mbótar a óur díob, buail ceátrair fear leo. Nuair conncad̃as an triúr 7 iad so léir ar marcaídeac̃t i n-éinfeac̃t do pléar-cad̃as ar gáiríde. 12. "Maire! péac̃ ar rin mar obair," ar iadran, "an triúr fear mór láirí rin ar mair arail bis fuaireis. Ba cōra dóib an t-aral (a ḃ')iomc̃as ar a nḡuailnib féin." 13. Airiú! do léim an triúr ríor láirídeac̃ 7 cuiread̃as an t-aral ar a nḡuailnib fé mar a duibairt na fíir leo. 14. Ac̃t níor éairín (éairínis) rin leir an aral 7 nuair a bíodas as dul ear dhoicead̃ do bain fé ionnfairt ar féin 7 do éuit ran ábainn 7 do báad̃ é far ar féad̃ad̃as é (to) éarrac amac̃.

II. CEISTEANNÁ: 1. Cé (nó cad) bí ar an mbótar? i mbun an arail? ar an aral? ar ḡuailnib na bfeair?

2. Cé buail le fearaiḃ an arail do'n\* céad uair? do'n tarra h-uair? do'n trímáḃ h-uair?

3. Cad é an comairle do tugad̃ dóib?

4. Cad duibairt an t-áir? na fíir óga?

5. Cáir báad̃ an t-aral? Conur?

6. Cad é mar fágar daoine iad ro?

III. COMRÁḂ: 1. An mair leat beir ar rcoil? beir as imir? amrán do gabáil? dul fé'n otuair? ualaac̃ (a ḃ')iomc̃as?

2. Conur a éairíngeann leat an rcoil? do éis féin? leab̃as rcealairdeac̃ta?

3. An ceart duit do ceac̃tanna (a ḃ')foḡluim? rana-maint ó rcoil? dul ar loir nead? na nio d'fuaad̃e?

4. Cad ir ceart duit a déanam ar maidin? tar éir éiríge? ar rcoil? tar éir do dinnéir? um érac̃nóna? ran (irt) oirde?

IV. GRAMMAR.—Personal numerals, page 23; § 315. §§ 480, 481. § 342. Téigim.

\* o is silent in this and similar phrases.

The *infinitive* of an English intransitive verb is translated by the *simple verbal noun*: *Ṭuḃairc ré le n-a aṭair tuit i n-áirde ar muin an arait. He told his father to go up on the ass's back. Ṭuḃraṭar le n-a n-aṭair teacṭ. They told their father to come.*

The *infinitive* of a transitive verb (no purpose implied) is translated by the *verbal noun preceded by the preposition do* (or *a*). The *do* (or *a*) is often omitted before or after a vowel. *Note the order of the words. Ba éirí é (do) éir ar an arait. You ought to put him on the ass. Ba éirí a éirí an t-arat o'iomcár.\* It would be fitter for them to carry the ass. Níor féadṭar é (do) éirí a arat. They could not draw him out. Ṭuḃairc ré liom an capall a éannac. He told me to buy the horse.*

The *negative* before the verbal noun is expressed by *gan*: *Ṭuḃairc leir gan teacṭ, I told him not to come; Ṭuḃairc ré liom gan é (do) éirí, he told me not to do it.*

The verbal noun is frequently used in Irish in positions in which a "that" clause is used in English: "*Ír mór an náiré éirí búr n-aṭair boét a beir aḡ coirdeacṭ mar rin.*" *It is a most disgraceful thing on your part that your poor father is going on foot. Ní maíṭ liom iad ro'beir linn. I do not like that these (persons) should be with us.*

Idiomatic phrases:—

*Ṭuait ré liom (umam). He met me.*

*Ṭuait ré leir an bpeár. He met the man.*

*Ṭuait an fear leir (uime). The man met him.*

\* When the verbal noun begins with a vowel or *f*, *a* is frequently inserted and the *o* aspirated in the spoken language: *an t-arat a o'iomcár. Compare foot-note page 20.*

Carad an fear air (leir). He met the man.

Cuir iadall (o'f'iadaib) air. Compel (oblige) him.

Cuir ré iadall orm é (to) déanam. He made me do it.

Ní raib (o')uain aca ar a (=its) tuillead to ráo  
They had not an opportunity to say *any more*.

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He told me to come. 2. I do not like to be here. 3. I told him to put the book in his bag. 4. I was told to shut the door. 5. I told the boy not to open the windows. 6. Did you tell the woman to sweep the kitchen? 7. I could not break it. 8. Could he not drive the horse? 9. They made us cut the oats. 10. Tell the miller to grind the wheat. 11. I promised to tell him the story. 12. They told us not to read that book. 13. I could not finish it. 14. Will he make us put the boat in the house? 15. I do not like to begin work. 16. They had not time to say much. 17. Will you be able to plough the field to-morrow? 18. Tell the boatmen not to hoist the sail. 19. We go; they shall go. 20. (People) went; let us go. 21. May you go safely! would you go? 22. They are going; he used to go. 23. She goes; I shall go.

Six men; the six men; seven boys; nine women; the three schoolmasters; twelve priests; the four friends; the two blacksmiths; seven boatmen; the five millers; eight young girls; ten strong fishermen.

B. 1. No sooner did he see us than he ran home as fast as he could. 2. They made us go into the boat and row to the cave in the island. 3. It is strange that you are sitting here in the house, whilst the weather is so fine. 4. We ought to have compassion for the poor. 5. We had not gone far when we met three men. 6. We saw him crossing the bridge riding on an ass. 7. One of the men told them they ought to be ashamed (of themselves), but they burst out laughing. 8. I had not time



to read much as I went to bed early. 9. He told us that the ship had left before he could reach the city. 10. He told his son to harness the horse and bring the wheat to the barn. 11. I made them plough the field before they came home to dinner. 12. He asked me if I could give him the book. 13. He likes to go into the school and question the little boys. 14. The old man would (= used to) make me fill his pipe with tobacco and light it for him. 15. When the wind rose they became afraid and told the boatmen to lower the sail. 16. I do not know whether that is a blackbird or not; I cannot see it well. 17. If you see John, ask him not to come this evening. 18. If I had not seen him, I should not have been able to ask him how you were.

## Ceacht a Ceathair Déag i r Fice.

I. 1. Tá Airt i r Domhnall 'na gcomhairle i r tuisiú arís atá ar imeall páirce an donais. 2. Tá riat anoir na ruidé i n-aice na fuinneoirge inr an reompa i r doirde ra tuisiú, mar a bfuil riatóir maic dea ar an donac atá ar ruidé tior ruidé. 3. Tá riat ag féadaint ar a bfuil le feircint. 4. "Cé h-é an fear mór ran," arís Airt, "atá na fearaí le h-air doirde tuisiú an tábairne?" 5. "Cioca de rna fearaí mór," arís Domhnall, "an é an fear úr go bfuil an éulaic breac éadair ar, nó an fear eile go bfuil an capall aige?" 6. "An fear go bfuil an capall aige." 7. "Sin é Tomár Ó Dubháil ó'n mbaile mór: Tá mac dearbhrácar leir ag dul ar ruidé linne." 8. "Cé h-é rin? An é an gairrín go ruidé a atáir breoite le déirdeanais?" 9. "'Sé an ruine céadna é. Bíor ag caint leir arís (atrua) inoé 7 ruidéir pé liom go ruidé a atáir ó bairé." 10. "I r maic liom ran a éor; áct cé h-é seo éugainn ar ruin an capall ruinn? Ná déar ruidé an t-ainmíre é!" 11. "Ní ná iongna! 7 sup leir an nDubánac é. 12. 'Sé

Míceál Ó Dubháin atá ar a muin, an t-é sup leir an tigh breágh úo ar imeall an loca. 13. Deirtear supiab é an fear ip rairbhre dá bfuil ra connrae é." 14. "An leir do díol Tomár Ó Súilleabháin a rairb de buaib aige, tamall ó foim?" 15. "Ip leir; áct féad! rin é fear na méaracán 7 pcata garrún móir-otimceall aip, mar ip gnátae. Ní fada go mbeir ppoirt agaimn." 16. "Ní feicim na tinnceirí." 17. Sin iad éall iad, áct níl móran aca ann." 18. "Ní dóig liom go bfuil oipead capall ar an aonac inoiu 7 bí ann bliadain ip lá inoiu." 19. "Níl, leir; ac mar rin féin tá curó maic aca ann."

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cé tá na comnuirde ra tigh áro? ar imeall an loca? ra baile móir?

2. Cé h-é an fear go bfuil an capall dub aige? an buacail go rairb a acaip breoite? an fear sup leir an tigh ar imeall an loca? an duine go bfuil pcata garrún na timceall?

3. Cá bfuil Art (Míceál Ó Dubháin, Tomár Ó Dubháin) 'na comnuirde?

III. COMRĀD: 1. Cioca ip mó (luša, pine, óige, aoiro) an buacail go bfuil an éulaic bán (dub, šorm, donn, 7rl., an hata bán, 7rl., na rtoacá buirde. duba) aip nó an buacail go bfuil an leabap deapš (dub, bán, ip mó, 7rl., aige; a lám óear na póca aige, ná fuil aon leabap aige)?

2. Cé aca ro an buacail ip mó (7rl.)?

3. Cioca de rna buacailib peo Séamar Ó Duiain, 7rl.?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, Tagaim.

THE RELATIVE—*Nominative and accusative*: a, who, whom, which, that (asp.), an fear a éim, the man whom I see; an fear a éionn mé, the man who sees me.

In the past tenses the particle do may take the place

of *a* ; *an fear do buair,* the man whom you struck ;  
*an fear do bí ann,* the man who was here.

Note *an fear atá 'na fearaí,* the man *who* is standing ; *an fear is fearaí,* the man *who* is best.

If there is any fear of ambiguity a construction similar to that used for the dative may be used for the accusative relative ; *an fear a buaileann Seagán,* the man *who* strikes John ; *an fear go (a) mbuaileann Seagán é,* the man *whom* John strikes.

[There is a special relative form of the verb, present and future tenses, ending in (e)ar ; it is not now used in Munster.]

*Genitive ; go, a\* (eclipsing) + possessive adjective.*  
*An buachaill go (a) páir a átar breoite,* the boy *whose* father was sick. *Na fir gur (ar) díolad a tighí,* the men *whose* houses were sold.

*Dative ; go, a\* (eclipsing) + prepositional pronoun.*  
*An buachaill gur (ar) tugar an leabhar do,* the boy *to whom* I gave the book ; *an bean gur (ar) léi an tigh,* the woman *who* owns the house.

The preposition may precede the relative, in which case *a* (eclipsing) must be used ; *an fear ag a bfuil an capall,* the man *who* has the horse. This is unusual at present (at least in conversation and in familiar style), except with *i*, *le* (= *by*) and *tré* ; *rin é an gníomh le n-ar bprúigir agus le n-ar mullar mé (Séarua),\** that is the deed *by which* you crushed and vanquished me ; *an áit 'na bfuil sé,* the place *in which* he is.

\* These become *gur, ar* (aspirating) before past tense, as usual 'na (*nar*) is also used, especially where any ambiguity might arise.

*Negative relative*: *ná, nać*, for all cases.

*Compound relative*: *Δ* (eclipsing), *all that, that which, what*, for all cases. *Δ* *bpuil* *de* *buaib* *aige*, *all the cows that he has*; *ar* *Δ* *bpuil* *le* *feicint*, *at all that (what) is to be seen*; *ı* *ıtaob* *ar* *ıeinir* *ar* *mo* *ıon*, *for all that you did for me*.

After a superlative, or any word equivalent to a superlative, *ı'á* (= of all that) is used: *ı* *é* *an* *ıear* *ı* *ıaıöbpe* *ı'á* *bpuil* *ar* *an* *ıonać* *é*. He is the richest man (of all who are) at the fair.

PERSONAL NAMES—A surname preceded by any of the words *Ó* (*fem. ní*), *ıac* (*fem. ıic*), is put in the genitive case. *Séamar* *Ó* *ıubğail*, *ıpuııo* *nı* *ıubğail*. *nı* and *ıic* cause aspiration.

In the genitive case *Ó* and *ıac* become *ıı* and *ııic* respectively, and cause aspiration: *ıeabar* *Séamar* *ıı* *ıubğail*.

A surname when not preceded by a Christian name takes the termination *-ać*, and is declined like *ıarıać* (§ 62); *an* *ıubğailać*, Mr. Doyle; *ııopa* *an* *ıııanaıığ*, O'Brien's (shop).

V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. The man who is here. 2. The man whom I see. 3. The men from whom you bought the horse. 4. The man who sees me. 5. The man to whom I sold the horse. 6. The men who have the horse. 7. The man who owns the houses. 8. The boys who are wearing white suits. 9. The girls to whom you gave the apples. 10. The man you struck. 11. The house you were asking the price of. 12. The young man who has his hands in his pockets. 13. The man who struck James. 14. The man whom James struck. 15. The



man whose house you sold. 16. The best boy that was in the school. 17. The biggest man I have ever seen. 18. The strangest thing I have ever heard. 19. He came; I did not come. 20. They will come; let them come! 21. Come! you would come. 23. He is coming; shall I come? 24. You come; he used to come.

B. 1. Who is that man who is talking to your brother? 2. He came into the room where I was. 3. There is a brother of his living in Dublin. 4. He said he was the oldest man he had ever seen. 5. Is that the man whose house is at the end of the street? Yes. 6. The day before yesterday we went to the top of that hill, where we had a magnificent view of the harbour. 7. I met the man we were speaking to yesterday. 8. He does not think there are as many people here as there were last year. 9. I will buy all the oats you have. 10. The majority of the young men of the district were at the meeting. 11. Did you see all that was to be seen? 12. Do you know the old man that owns the house? No. 13. She asked her father to give the beggarman an alms. 14. Will you ask him if he knows where the man lives to whom I sold the horse yesterday? 15. How did you get on in Dublin? 16. Those girls in the white dresses are quite proud of their appearance. 17. We did all that was to be done, and then came home. 18. That is the queerest story I have ever heard. 19. That's all I have.

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## CEAĆT A CÚIS DÉAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Tá feaċt lára tpeaċtmáin; 7 tá trí céao (lá) aġur cúis lá ir trí fíċio ra mbliáċain. 2. An mó feaċt i trí céao aġur a cúis ir trí fíċio? 3. Tá a tó déas ir dá fíċio (daċao), aġur a h-aon o'fuiġleac. 4. Tá dá feaċtmáin déas ir daċao aġur lá ra mbliáċain mar rin. 5. Ĵac ceaċpamáċ bliáċain

bíonn lá ra mbreir ra mbliadain. Tugtar ' bliadain b'irig' ar bliadain de'n tragar ro. 6. Sió iad reáct lá na reáctmáine : an 'Domhnac, an Luan, an Máirt, an Céadaoin, an Daradain, an Aoine, an Sathairn 7. 'Deirimíto "ceáctanna i gcóir na Céadaoine," "an céad Aoine de'n mhí;" áct má'r áil linn a cúir i n-iuil caṡain do tuit ruo amaṡ, 'deirimíto "d'é 'Domhnais, d'é Luan, d'é Máirt, d'é Céadaoin', 'D'é' aradain, d'é h-Aoine, d'é Sathairn:" mar reo, "táinig pé annro d'é Máirt reo cúair (ṡab) tórainn,"\* "An mberó tú annro d'é Sathairn reo cúṡainn." 8. Tá ceit're ráite nó réarúir ra mbliadain; an t-ṡarriac, an Samraṡ, an ṡoṡmair, an ṡeimreáṡ; tá trí mí inr ṡac réarúr aca, 7 d'a b'irig rin, tá d'a mhí d'éas ra mbliadain: Eanair, ṡeab'ra, Máirta, Aibreán, Bealtaine, Meiteam, Iúl, Luṡnara, Meadon ṡoṡmair, 'Deireáṡ ṡoṡmair, Samain, Mí na Noṡlas. 9. Tá d'eic lá ir ríce inr na míorair reo: Aibreán, Meiteam, Meadon ṡoṡmair, Samain. 10. Nil áct oṡt lá ir ríce i b'ṡeab'ra, áct aṡmáin i mbliadain b'irig, nuair a bíonn lá eile ann. 11. Tá don lá d'éas ir ríce inr na míorair eile. 12. Anoir cuir le céile a h-oṡt ir ríce, a d'eic ir ríce pé ceáṡair, a h-don d'éas ir ríce pé ṡeáct: an móir é rin? 13. Seo ceirt eile: má tuilleann ṡear corṡóin ra ló, an mó púnt a tuilleann pé ra mbliadain?

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. An mó lá i reáctmáin? i mí? i mbliadain? i mbliadain b'irig?

2. Abair reáct lá na reáctmáine: abair na míora na réarúir.

3: An mó lá i b'ṡeab'ra? Luṡnara? Meiteam? 7rl

III. COMRÁṡ: 1: An móir a reáct 7 a h-oṡt? a d'eic 7 a h-don d'éas? a ríce 7 a d'eic ir ríce? Cuir a trí (a cúis, a trí d'éas, a reáct d'éas, 7rl.) leir rin. An móir é anoir?

2. Uain a trí ó n-a d'eic, a trí d'éas ó n-a ríce, 7rl. A naoi ó n-a trí d'éas: an mó rásṡar?

\* nó d'é mairt reo caite (caiteamar).

3. A trí pé reacht, a trí déas pé oét, 7rl., an mó é rin? Méaduiḡ a h-aon ip píce pé naoi, 7rl.

4. An, mó reacht i o trí ip trí pícto? an 'mó naoi i gcéad 7 a ceathair ip daéad? an mó uair daá a trí i o trí déas? an mó o'fuiḡlead, 7rl.?

5. Trí púint té ar leat-óipóin an púint: an mó é rin? Píce capall ar píce púint an ceann, 7rl.

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§§ 167, 509 and § 342 (taḃair.)

*A numeral adjective, whether ordinal or cardinal, when it consists of one word, goes before the noun.* Ceitpe capall, four horses; pé caoiuḡ, six sheep. An céad buacall, the first boy.

The words for 40, 60, 80, 200, 300, &c., also precede their nouns.

A numeral adjective, except those just mentioned, consisting of two or more words, takes its noun immediately after the *first part* of the numeral: Ceitpe capall déas, fourteen horses. Óa uan déas, twelve lambs. Óa buin déas ip trí pícto, seventy-two cows.

The numerals in Irish being adjectives, cannot be used alone; hence we must either repeat the noun understood or use ceann (*pl. cinn*); An mó capall aḡat? Tá trí capall aḡam or Tá trí cinn aḡam. How many horses have you? I have *three*.

The word aḡur is generally used with the large numbers cead, míle, &c., and ip with the smaller ones. 129 miles, céad (míle) aḡur naoi míle pícead (or, ip píce). 79 horses, naoi gcapall déas ip trí pícto. 5,635 men, cúḡ míle (aḡur) pé céad (fear) aḡur cúḡ ip déas ar pícto.

*More than 400 years*, tuillead (or bpeir) aḡur ceitpe

céad bliadhain. *About 80, horses timceall le (or ir) ceitre píctó capall.*

V. Translate into Irish (write the numbers in full) :—

A. 1. 237 horses. 2. 3,000 men. 3. 987 cows. 4. 2,372 sheep. 5. 60 soldiers. 6. 3,925 ships. 7. 2,001 years. 8. 367 days. 9. 586 weeks. 10. 4,000 years. 11. The 7th boy. 12. The 27th year. 13. The 105th day. 14. The 70th week. 15. The 21st minute. 16. The first man. 17. I gave; he does not give; shall they give? People would give; he used bring; we did not give.

B. 1. There are seven days in a week and fifty-two weeks in a year. 2. How many months in five years? Sixty. 3. Did you sell all the houses you had? 4. No, I sold only fifteen of them. 5. What is the price of twenty loaves at three pence each? Sixty pence. 6. How many shillings is that? Five. 7. John earns thirty shillings a week. 8. Are these the lessons for Monday? 9. We shall go to Belfast on Saturday next. 10. I saw the man you are speaking of last Tuesday. 11. Was the year 1900 a leap year? No. 12. The man in the white suit was sitting in the room when I entered. He rose and bowed. 13. It is said that he is the best doctor in the place. 14. This is excellent cloth. I bought it at Doyle's at five shillings a yard. 15. Who owns that book you have in your hand? 16. He became very angry when I told him I would not sell him the horse. 17. How much a week does your brother earn? 18. Is that all she told you?

## CEACT A SÉ DÉAS IR FÍCE.

Seann Áluinn,

an 7<sup>ad</sup> lá d'Aibreán, 1906.

A Séamair, a cara,

A<sup>s</sup> ceadt pé'n dtuait dom do sheallap go  
scuirpinn leatir a<sup>s</sup> tiall oir rap i b'pao. Ir dóig



liom sup m'íto dom anoir mo g'eallamaint do  
comhlionadó.

Bíonn ana-aimpír annro againn. Bíomú amuic inr  
na páirceannaib 7 i mearc na genoc ip na gcoillte  
i m'í an lae. Ip maic polláin an puo é reaccap beic i  
otig pcoile ag gabáil do ceactannaib ip do leabhaib.

Ar maoin inoiu go moó, cuatamap go oti nullac  
enuic áipó atá i n-ár n-aice annro. Do gabamap an  
comhgar tpi rna páirceannaib. Bí obair ar riubal  
mór otimceall ar gac taob oinn. Bí na guiric o'á  
otpeabao 7 o'á b'pupreao 7 riol o'á cup ag na peir-  
meoirib go léir. Bí na ba o'á g'epuao ag na cailinib  
inr na páirceannaib 7 na garrúin ip na g'epcaili o'á  
g'cup cun na pcoile bige sup gabamap tairpi. Bí  
gac éinne go g'noac acé rinn péin amáin, 7 ní deirim  
ná sup b'amlaib b'fearp linn péin é. Nuair a bainea-  
map amac an bócar mór, do conncamap trucail 7  
áptaiqe ime 7 bainne o'á n-iomcar uipci 7 bean 'gá  
tiomáint cun an mairgar. Bí trucail beag eile na  
diaib 7 ualac mór móna uipci 7 garrún i mbun an  
apail 7 ip é (oo) bí 'gá bualaó go trom. Tamall  
na diaib ran do buail a lán daoine eile linn—cuio  
aca ar mairgaiceact 7 cuio aca ag coirpbeact 7 ualac  
o'á iomcar ag gac éinne aca i gcóir an mairgar.

Ba deap an raóarc é ó nullac an énuic—na  
páirceanna glara 7 blactanna áilne cumha ag pár  
ionnta; na coillte 7 an duilleabair úr ar na crannaib;  
na h-éin ag cantain mór otimceall. Lá ana-b'p'ag  
oob' eao é; bí an g'p'uan ag taitneam 7 gac aon puo  
ar áilneact an domáin.

Anoir, nác dóig leat sup fearp go mór an tuat ná  
an caoir mór?

Mire,

Agur meap mór agam opt,

TOMÁS Ó NUALLÁIN.

II. CEISTEAINNA: 1. Cé r'p'ioó an uipci reo? Cé

cuise gur reíob ré í? Cé bí as treabhad? as cruadad na mbó? as dul ar rcoil?

2. Cao a bí 'á 'óéanam as na feirmeoirib? as na cailinib? ar na bóitrib? Cao a bí le feircint ó'n ghenoc?

III. COMHÁD: 1. An bfuil tú (gr.) as cur an leabair (na cailce, an páipéir, an bórcá, na cátaoir-eac, na mbiorán, na bpeann) ar an uirlár nó ar an mborr? gr.

2. Cá bfuil an leabair (gr.) 'á cur (cur, gur)?

3. Cá bfuilim (gr.) as cur an leabair (gr.)?

4. Bfuil tú (ré, gr., an cátaoir, gr.), i n-aice (le h-air) an buir (na mborr, gr.)?

IV. GRAMMAR.—When a personal pronoun is the object of an infinitive mood in English (*no purpose implied*) we translate as follows:—

Ní cóir é do bualað.	} It is not right to strike
Ní cóir a bualað.	

An féidir leat iad	} Can you break them?
do bipead?	
An féidir leat a mbipead?	

The personal pronouns governed by an English present participle are translated thus:—*Tá* ré dom ('gam, 'am) bualað. He is striking me. Bfuil tú o'á (gá, 'á) mbipead? Are you breaking them? Bfuil ré o'á (gá, 'á) 'óéanam? Is he doing (making) it?

In conversation the short forms 'am, 'ao, 'á, 'ár, 'bur, 'á are generally used.

The English present participle *passive* is translated by the preposition *do* and a suitable possessive adjective before the verbal noun. *Tá* an ríot o'á cur. The seed

is *being sown*. Τά na h-ártaíge bainne ó'a n-íomóar ar an tcaruair. The milk vessels *are being carried* on the car. Τά na súirt ó'a tpeadhó as na feirmeoirib. The fields are being ploughed *by* the farmers.

Here also the shorter forms given above are generally used in conversation.

When the verbal noun is preceded by the preposition ar and followed by to it has the force of the perfect participle in English. Ar teacht abait dom. Having come home, I, &c. Ar tteacht i nÉirinn to pádrais. Patrick having come into Erin.

If the preposition as be substituted for ar in the above the sense is entirely changed; thus:—As teacht abait dom. Whilst I was coming home, or When I was coming home. As out pé'n tuit dom. When I was going to the country.

Instead of this latter construction the following is frequently found:—Do bpeas mo cor 7 mé as out abait. I broke my leg whilst I was going home. Do buail an clog 7 é as teacht an doras irtead. The clock struck just as he entered.

As stated in the Grammar the prepositional phrases given in § 609 (page 42) govern the noun after them in the *genitive case*. As the personal pronouns in Irish have not a genitive case the following construction is used when a pronoun is the object of such prepositional phrases in English:—Cuair pé 'na n-iair. He went after them. Táinig pé im óair. He came after me. Ói pé 'nár bpóair. He was along with us. Tá pé le n-a cóir. He is beside (near) him.

§ 342. Sadaim, cloirim.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. He is striking me. 2. They are selling them. 3. Will you be giving it? 4. The wheat is being winnowed. 5. The horse is being sold. 6. The house is being built. 7. They are driving it. 8. We were putting it (*m.*) into the barn. 9. The girls are being taught. 10. They are following us. 11. Opposite you. 12. For my sake. 13. Amongst us. 14. Against you. 15. Above them. 16. Near it (*f.*). 17. In spite of you. 18. According to it. 19. I shall take; he heard. 20. They will hear; we took. 21. They were going; he would go (use *ḡab*). 22. I heard; did you not hear? 23. (People) would take; (people) used to hear.

B. 1. Having entered the room he took off his hat and sat down. 2. It is time for you to learn your lessons. 3. We met a man carrying a sack of potatoes. 4. Did you take the short cut to the mill? 5. Some of the men were walking and some driving. 6. We reached the sea at four o'clock in the morning. 7. The corn was being cut as we passed the field. 8. Tell him to hang the picture over it. 9. Did you enjoy yourselves in the country? 10. The blacksmith was hammering the red hot iron as we passed by the forge. 11. Give me all the money you have. 12. The turf was being cut during the month. 13. He made me give her the apples. 14. Do you know the man in the grey coat standing at the street corner? 15. At half past four on Monday morning the cattle were being driven to the fair. 16. You are right; it is James who is carrying it. 17. I don't think the man with the white hat is as tall as you. 18. We saw the wheat being reaped, threshed and winnowed. 19. They set out for that hill with the wood on top (of it). 20. It is very lonely to live here compared with what it would be in the city. 21. Will they be working at the turf to-morrow? 22. Don't be following us.



## CEAÇT A SEACHT DÉAS IR FÍCE.

I. 1. Nuair a bí Seagáinín oót mbliadóna t'aoir, nó mar rin, éus a fíean-ačair go dtí an čearpóca é, čun go bpeic(p)eadó ré a paib innti. 2. Ní paib ré i gcearpóčain piam paimir rin 7 ir 'mó ceirt do čuir ré i tcaob na neite do čonnaic ré. 3. "Féac na builg móra! Cao čuige iad, a fíean-ačair?" "Čun na teine (do) fíroeadó." 4. "Ašur, Cao ir gábadó i 'fíroeadó gan rtao?" "Čun an teara' méatugaó an méio ir fíroir é." 5. "Cao čuige an teara mór?" "Čun an iarpainn a óeargaó 7 a bogadó." 6. "Féac ar an ngába(inn) anoir: tá ré aš tarpac an iarpainn amač ar an teine. 7. Féac mar atá ré ar lapaó! Anoir tá ré 'á čabairt go dtí an inneoin čun é bualaó (a buailte) 7 é lúbaó (a lúbča) 7 cpiúó a óéanam de." 8. "Cao čuige an roc atá ar an inneoin?" 9. "Féac ar an ngába(inn) 7 čípió tú an úráio a baipió ré ar." "Ó, tuigim anoir é; veineann ré úráio de čun an iarpainn a lúbaó." 10. Mar reo fuair ré amač an úráio a baintear ar an uile puo t'á paib pa čearpóčain. 11. An čéao uair eile a čuair ré ann, éus ré iarpacč ar na builg a fíroeadó, ačč do teip air é'óéanam. 12. Ba gearr an móil air, áhčac, sur éipig leir na builg a fíroeadó gan tudaó. 13. Ar poin amač ir beag lá ná tabairpaó ré pcatam pa čearpóčain aš cainnt leir an ngába(inn) 7 aš fairte air 7 é aš cpi cpiúó ré čapall.

II. CEISTEAINNA: 1. Rair Seagáinín i gcearpóčain piam paimir reo? Ar éipig leir na builg a fíroeadó do'n čéao iarpacč? 'na óiaó ran? An minic a bíoó ré pa čearpóčain?

2. Cao čuige na builg? an tear? an t-oro? an inneoin? roc ná h-inneona?

III. COMRÁÓ: 1. Cao čuige peann (leabair, páipéar, tpuicail, muileann, oipóceao, rpeal, funneog, topar, tig, bopó)?

2. CAD É AN ÚRÁID A BAINTEAR AR CAPALL (ARAT, buin, lachain, gabar, gabar, móin, cnuitead, coirce, eorua)?

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342, Deirim.

When the English infinitive is transitive and also expresses *purpose* (i.e., when “*in order to*” may be used with it) use either *cun* or *le* before the noun which is the object of the English infinitive, and *ro* or *a* before the verbal noun in Irish. *Cun* may take the noun after it in the genitive; *le* becomes *leir* before the article; *ro* may be omitted before or after a vowel.

Deintear úráid *ro cun* an iarpainn *a* lúbad. It is used to bend the iron. *Éinís ré leir* an brear *a* buaid. He came to strike the man. *Éinís ré cun* an capall *a* ceanna. He came to buy the horse.

Purpose may also be expressed, especially after a verb of motion, by *as* + *verbal noun*; *éinís ré as* ceanna *an* capall, he came to buy the horse.

With pronouns similar constructions are used, or the corresponding *possessive adjective* + *verbal noun* in a suitable case may be employed:

*Éinís ré cun é* buaid, *éinís ré cun a* buaitte (gen.). *Éinís ré le é* buaid, *éinís ré le n-a* buaid (dat.), or *éinís ré 'gá ('á)* buaid.

*Le* is rarely used in Munster to express *purpose*, being reserved for forming the so-called *gerund*: *tá an tís le díol*, the house is *to be sold*; *a raib le feicint*, all that was *to be seen*.

*Cun go*, *in order that*, takes the *subjunctive present* or *past* according to the tense of the principal verb. The

*future* and *conditional* are frequently used instead of the present and past subjunctive respectively.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\delta$   $\tau\epsilon\alpha\kappa\tau$   $\epsilon\upsilon\eta$   $\gamma\omicron$   $\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\omicron$  ( $\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\iota\omicron$ )  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\eta$   $\alpha\iota\tau$ .  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\eta\varsigma$   $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\epsilon\upsilon\eta$   $\gamma\omicron$   $\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\theta$  ( $\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\epsilon\alpha\theta$ )  $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$   $\alpha\eta$   $\alpha\iota\tau$ .

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. In order to plough. 2. In order to plough the field. 3. For the purpose of letting in the light. 4. In order to build the house. 5. In order to break the window. 6. In order that he might give him the book. 7. In order to light the fire. 8. In order that they may cut the turf. 9. In order to finish the book. 10. In order that we may tell you the story. 11. I said ; he would say. 12. They used to say. 13. Did he say ? 14. Did you say ? 15. They would not say. 16. Let us say. 17. Shall I say ? 18. She does not say.

B. 1. I brought him to the quay to show him the ships. 2. I told you that I bought the book in order to give it to her. 3. For what purpose did you bring that hammer ? 4. What is the use of an anvil ? 5. He did it to make you angry. 6. I tried to lift the stone, but failed. 7. There are few boys who could not do that. 8. We were watching him making the iron red hot in order to bend it. 9. Did you succeed in opening the door ? 10. What is paper used for ? 11. It is used to write on (it) and to make books (of it). 12. Did you never see it used for any other purpose ? 13. Yes, I saw shopkeepers use it to wrap cloth and other things in. 14. Is this book larger than that one ? 15. Yes, it is the largest book I see in the room. 16. Who was King of Ireland when the English first came ? 17. Tell him to give you the best meat he has. 18. I had rather play than work. 19. It is said that he earns more than twenty pounds a month. 20. You had better wait a short time. 21. I think he is afraid of the dog. 22. If I buy you a cap will you use it ? 23. What is the matter with you ? 24. I think that is the longest book I have ever read.

# CEAÏT A H-OÏT DÉAS IY FÍCE.

LIOR ÁIRO,

lúL, an 13aò lá, 1905.

A Sheagáin, a cara,

Táim tar éir do leithe 'fágáil. Ní mairte dom a riáð ná sup táinig pí san don coinne agam léi mar iY annam tū ag cur ppeasra ag triall orm san a tuillead moille. Táim cun aicpire 'déanamh ort anoir, triad 'r go bfuil ré ag báirtis agur náð féidir liom dul amad.

Bior i móinfeair Séamair Uí Buiain inoiu, ag féadaint ar na daoineib 7 iad ag rábáilt an féir. Seo mar a deintear é :

Daintear an féar ar dtúir. Annpán caitear é fágaint 'na fíatáib go ceann cúpla lá, go dtí go mbíonn ré feoirte. Annpán tagann na fíir aríir agur cpoiteann riad é. Nuair a bíonn ré cpoitte cúpla uair aca, caiteo riad é iompóð agur cocaí beaga 'déanamh de agur é 'fágaint mar rin go ceann cúpla lá eile. Annpán tagtar agur leatтар amað aríir é. Deintear cocaí de annpan agur fágтар mar rin é go ceann tamaill.

Annpán tarraictear na cocaí cun a céile agur deintear cocaí maite móra díob. Nuair a bíonn an méio rin déanta fágтар an féar mar rin go ceann coictróire. Annpán tarraictear irtead ran ioçlann é agur deintear don coca amáin de šad uile feaðt nó h-oct 'uallaisib. Cainteoir díon a éur ar šad don coca annpan, par a rašad an t-uirce ríor ann.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cáir ršríobad an leitir reo? Cá breaca eošan an féar 'á rábáilt? Cá ndeintear na cocaí ar dtúir? i gcóir an šeimrið?

2. Cao na taob go raib eošan ag ršríobad na leithe(ad) ro? Cao cuige go brástar an féar na fíatáib? Dtarraictear go dtí an ioçlann é? Šcuirtear díon air?



3. Caṡain a rṡrṡob̃ Eoḡan an leitiṡ rṡo? cṡoṡṡtear an rṡar? leaṡṡtar do'n tapna h-uair é? deinteap cocáí beaḡa de?

III. COMRÁD̃: 1. Æuil tú cun do bṡeicṡeáṡta ó'ite? (teaṡṡ ar rṡoil, toul aḡ rām̃aiṡeaṡṡ, aḡ rṡám̃; do ceaṡṡanna (a ó') ṡoḡluim, ḡṡl.?)

2. Æuil tú (ḡṡl.) tap éir do bṡeicṡeáṡta ó'ite? (ḡṡl.)

3. Æuil an leaṡanaṡ ṡo léiḡṡe aḡat ṡór (an cṡeipṡ rṡíṡṡṡḡṡe aḡat, an ceaṡṡ ṡoḡluimṡa aḡat, an rṡian cṡṡṡa io' ṡóca aḡat, ḡṡl.)?

4. An rṡrṡob̃tar leitiṡ le ṡeann (mbaintear rṡar le corṡián, mbuailteap cṡuiṡṡeaṡṡ le ṡlaic, le carṡṡ, ḡṡl.).

5. Caṡain a cṡaiṡṡiṡ tú (cṡaiṡṡeao, ḡṡl.) imṡeaṡṡ? (toul aḡaile, do ceaṡṡanna ṡoḡluim, ḡṡl.)?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. ṡaḡ.

The English secondary tenses are translated by the verb *ṡá* followed by *tap éir* (ó'éir) and the verbal noun. If the English verb has an object, this object must precede the verbal noun in Irish. The word after *tap éir* *may* be put in the genitive case. Do rṡrṡob̃ rṡ. He wrote. *ṡá rṡ tap éir rṡrṡob̃ṡa* (rṡrṡob̃ao). He has (just) written. *ṡá rṡ tap éir na ṡuinneoḡe 'bṡipeao*. He has (just) broken the window. *Ói rṡ tap éir an leitiṡ a rṡrṡob̃ao*. He had (just) written the letter.

Instead of the preceding, the following construction is also commonly used :—*ṡá an leitiṡ rṡrṡob̃ṡa aḡam*. I have written the letter. *Æuil rṡ deanta aḡat ṡor?* Have you done it yet? *Ói an maṡe bṡṡṡe aḡe*. He had broken the stick. *Deṡo an litiṡ cṡiṡcṡuiḡṡe*

agam rap a mbeiró tú ullam. I shall have finished the letter before you are ready.

Notice that the English sentence "*The letter is written*" may have three meanings :

(1) It may simply state the *action* ; in this case the *autonomous* is to be used in Irish : *rcríobtar an leictir*.

(2) It may describe the *action as in progress* (=the *letter is being written*) ; in this case use the construction explained in *Ceacht XXXVI.* : *ta an leictir 'á rcríobad*.

(3) It may denote the *state* in which the letter is (=the *letter standeth written* of older English, *the letter has been written*) ; in this case use the *verbal adjective* (past participle) in Irish : *ta an leictir rcríobta*.

Observe that the *verbal adjective* denotes *state* not *action*.

"*Going to*" or "*about to*" before an English infinitive is translated by using *cun* (or *ar tí*) before the verbal noun in Irish. *Táim cun leicthe 'rcríobad cuḡat*. I am about to write you a letter. *Táim cun aicpire 'déanam opt*. I am going to imitate you.

The verb "*must*" is translated by (1) *ní fuláir do*, (2) *ir éigean do*, or (3) by the verb *caitím*. The future tense of *caitím* is usually employed ; but, whenever *habitual* action or state is implied the *present* tense is used.

*Ní fuláir dom*

*Ir éigean dom*

*Caitfead (caitfir mé)*

} *out abaidle anoir. I must  
go home now.*

*Ir é ir ḡnát ḡur le duad a caittear é 'déanam*. It usually happens that it is with difficulty it *must* be done.

Níorb'fúláir do	{	é 'déanam. He <i>had to*</i> (was obliged to) do it.
Doob'éigean do		
Cáit ré		

V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. I am going home. 2. Are you about to sell your house? 3. They have just bought a large farm. 4. I have finished the letter. 5. I must go away immediately. 6. We had to give him the fishing rod. 7. When are you going to give me the book? 8. The corn was cut with scythes. 9. The corn has been reaped for a fortnight. 10. The pot was filled. 11. The pot has been filled. 12. The pot was being filled. 13. When they had broken the window they ran away. 14. The money has been paid. 15. The money was being paid. 16. You must go. 17. You must be (= it is probable you are) tired. 18. I have read the book. 19. I shall get; he will not get. 20. Did they get? Do (people) get? 21. They used not find. 22. They got. 23. I do not get; does he find? 24. Shall not we find?

B. 1. He told me he had just received your letter. 2. May I go away? 3. Have they solved that problem yet? 4. The leaves were all withered when I saw the tree. 5. The iron was put in the water and left there for a fortnight. 6. I did not expect a letter from him so soon. 7. Let us lock the door lest some one should come while we are away. 8. When he had read the letter, he put it in his pocket and walked quickly away. 9. Are you imitating the writing that is before you? 10. Let us go out for a walk as the evening is so fine. 11. She said he was the tallest man she had ever seen. 12. I am afraid we are later than you think. 13. Twenty times two hundred make four thousand. 14. Sit down; you must be tired. 15. Did you hear that both houses are to be sold? 16. They have to

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\* This phrase is used for the *past tense* of "must."

work from seven o'clock in the morning till eleven at night. 17. I was born on the 30th March, 1890, so I am fifteen years old. 18. I did not expect you till this day fortnight. 19. That is the very thing I want. 20. He was walking along with his hands in his pockets. 21. He said he did not think it was so late. 22. This is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. 23. He is working better than he used. 24. We have known them for three years.

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## CEACHT A NAOI DÉAS IR FÍCE.

(Leitirí Eogáin, ar leanamaint.)

I. D'á fheadar aige tuairt na feirmeoirí úd, ní féidir an fear a fábaíl i gceart, mara mbíonn an aimir breá, 7 d'á cíume í an aimir ir ead ir fear a bíonn an fear tium. Acé ní fheadar an gcuireann tú puinn spéire i bfeirmeoireacht 7 san a fíor aghat cioca ar éiríonn nó ra talaí a fachtar na púataí!

Do b'óc liom a éir go bfuil acaí Tomáir Uí Dubháig tar éir báir fágáil—beannaíocht Dé le n-anam! ir móir an trias Tomáir bocht anoir!

Do buail Donncaó Ó Laochair liom an lá fé deiread, an uair ir luí bí comne agam leir. Bí fé 'á fáó go raib fé cun mí nó dó a éabairt coir na fairsge tar éir fíllead a baile úd. Tus fé leabhar dom a bí aige 'á léigean 7 bíor ana-buirdéac de 'na éad, mar ir beag leabhar atá le fágáil annro.

A leitéir de rcannraó níor cuiread riam orim 7 do cuiread cúpla lá ó fíom. Bíor ag bálaireacht trí rna páirceannaib (ruo ir maic liom a déanam, fé mar adubairt leat éana) nuair cat a éirínn cuíam acé an tarb! Ní baogal ná gur báilgear liom éom tapad ir do bí im' éoraib. Níor deinear don rcat go fadhar plán folláin tar claidé uair. Ba cuma liom annran é, mara mbead go raib leabhaí na gcomurpan ag fácaint orim, 7 ag maíad fúm.



Agus, go deimhin, níor féadár féin san gáiríde 'deanamh éom luath ip bíor tar claidhe, ar a fion ná maib don fionn gáiríde oim an fáio a bí an tarb im diaib.

Ir dóca go bfuil tú coréa ó'n leictir fáda migin reo um an taca ro 7 ó éim go bfuil an cié tairinn, cuirfead deiréad léi san a cuillead 'má. Deiró rúil agam le freasra uait san móill 7 o'á cúirce é, 'reab ip fearr é.

Míre, 7 áiríon agam oir,

eoğan ó néill.

II. CEISTEANNA: Cao é an rağar aimpire ip fearr cun péir a rábáit i gceairt? Cao a bí ag Donncaó 'á má le h-eoğan? Cao a cúg pé dó? Cao a deim eoğan nuair a connaic pé an tarb cúige? nuair a bí pé tar claidhe?

III. COMRÁD: 1: Rabair 'á má go maib Séamar ag tuit a baile (gum micio túinn rtao, go bfuil an ceact deacair, gum fearr tura ná Seağán, gum cuma leat cé'ca)?

2. Cao atá agat (gum.) 'á má?

3. Arb' ot (iongnab, ar maic, gum.) leat (gum.) a clor go mbeir na laeteanra raolpe ann rap i bpaó, gum tura (gum.) an buacail ip fearr pa rans, gum fearr liom Seağán ná tura (gum.).

IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. deimim

A *superlative adverb* is always placed *before* a relative clause in Irish. Buail Donncaó liom an uair ip luğa bí conne agam leir. I met Denis when (= the hour that) I *least* expected him. Na leabair ip fearr go bfuil eotar agam oirca. The books which I know *best*.

The English *adverb* "however" is translated into Irish by the preposition *ro* (or *de*) followed by the possessive

adjective  $\Delta$ . The English adjective or adverb which follows "*however*" must be translated by the corresponding *abstract noun*.

However good,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   
 $\text{ḡeab̃ar.}$

However long,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   $\text{ḡairo.}$

However great,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   
 $\text{m̃ero}$

However young,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   $\text{óiḡe}$

However high,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   
 $\text{aoir̃oe.}$

However beautiful,  $\text{O}'\Delta$   
 $\text{áit̃ne.}$

### The Adverb "The."

The drier—the better.  $\text{O}'\Delta$   $\text{ḡirime—'ḡeab̃o ir ḡearr̃.}$

The sooner—the better.  $\text{O}'\Delta$   $\text{ḡuir̃ce—'ḡeab̃o ir ḡearr̃.}$

The longer—the bolder.  $\text{O}'\Delta$   $\text{ḡairo—'ḡeab̃o ir o'ána.}$

In such phrases the first of the English *adjectives* is translated by the *abstract noun* in Irish.

It has been stated in a previous lesson that the object of the verbal noun in Irish is put in the genitive case—*e.g.*,  $\text{Ṭá ré aḡ oúnaḃ an ooraír.}$  *He is closing the door.* Whenever the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase* it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective  $\Delta$  is placed before the verbal noun. (*Proleptic or anticipatory*  $\Delta$ .)

$\text{An ḡeoir̃i leat } \Delta \text{ iñir̃int dom céir̃' é?}$  Can you tell me who it was?  $\text{Ní ḡeoir̃i liom } \Delta \text{ 'óéanaḡ amaḃ cao o'im̃ḡiḡ aír.}$  I cannot discover what happened to him.  $\text{Uí ré ḡá ('á) ḡaḃ ḡo ḡaib̃ } \Delta \text{ aḡair̃ b̃reoir̃te.}$  He was saying that his father was sick.

Note:  $\Delta$   $\text{bí aḡe 'á léiḡeam̃.}$  Which he was reading.  $\text{Cao ṭá aḡat 'á ḡaḃ?}$  What are you saying?

## Idioms:—

ḡuair ré báir. He died.

Ṭá ré tar éir báir 'ḡaḡáil. He has just died.

Ṭá ré aḡ ḡaḡáil báir. He is dying.

níl don leiḡear aḡam air. I cannot help it.

ní {ḡéaḡaim } ḡan ḡáirḡe. I cannot help laugh-  
       {ḡéirḡir liom } ing.

## V. Translate into Irish:—

A. 1. However excellent; however great; however young; the longer the better; the smaller the bolder; the younger the better. 2. I could not help laughing. 3. She could not help crying. 4. I made; you will make. They would do. We did not make. They used make. Did you not make?

B. 1. I was sorry to hear you were unwell. 2. I was not inclined to laugh when I saw what happened. 3. Did they tell you they were going to America? 4. I am very grateful to you for the beautiful present you sent me. 5. He used go for a stroll early every morning. 6. Did you hear that her father died last night? 7. He will come when he is least expected. 8. Are you going to spend a month at the sea-side this year? 9. I am tired of this story. I do not take much interest in such a book. 10. The sooner you see him the better. 11. Wait here till I come back. 12. Would you be surprised to hear that he is still alive? 13. I must go before it is dark. 14. Our house is ten feet higher than yours. 15. He stood there with his hands in his pockets waiting till I spoke. 16. As soon as we saw him we ran away. 17. I noticed that the child was ill. 18. He gave all he had to the poor. 19. I will not go unless you come with me. 20. However much attention he paid he learned nothing. 21. What is the matter with that man? 22. Do you think I am afraid of you? 23. They are doing their best to imitate you. 24. Do you know the man with the red hair?

## CEAÐT A DÁ FÍCÍD.

I. TÁ Cnoc Æreannóáin (nó, Cnoc Æréantáin, map għaḡḡann na reannoine aip) i għorfa Uí Dúibne, i n-iarḡar Ċiarrarðe. Cnoc an-ārḡ, 'reath é. Níl aḡt aon ḡnoc amáin i n-Ċipinn níor aoirḡe ná é, 'ré rin Corrián Tuathail, an rliab ip aoirḡe ḡe rna Cpuadaiḡ Duba, timḡeall le naoi míle ar an ḡtaoḡ ḡiar ḡear ḡe Ċill Áinne. Ip ḡian go leor ḡreapa-ḡoirḡe aḡt go ḡtí mullaḡ Ċnuic Æreannóáin aḡt ip ríú é an raḡarḡ iongantaḡ aḡá uairḡ, inr gāḡ áirḡ, roir, riar, ó ḡear, ó ḡuairḡ. Ní féirḡir ḡul ruar aḡt ar an għiaḡán ḡear, map ip raille móra għara na ḡiaḡán eile. Níl aḡt timḡeall ceathraḡaḡ aḡra talḡan i mullaḡ an ḡnuic. Tā féar boḡ għar aḡ rār aip ḡ caoirḡḡ beaḡa luḡḡara aḡ inḡear aip. Ip annam a bíonn an mullaḡ gan reamall aip map ip i an għaḡ amiar ip coirḡeanta ann, ḡ bíonn rí rin tarḡ ó'n ḡrairḡḡe ḡiar. Tā rean-ḡoḡraḡ ar an mullaḡ ḡ ḡoḡar ionnḡuar ḡo ḡain le mainirḡir a bí aḡ Æreannóán naomḡa raḡ ó inr an áit ríarḡain uairḡḡḡ reo.

Táimíḡ ar an mullaḡ anoir ḡ tā raḡarḡ aḡainn ar an ḡrairḡḡe móir ó ḡuairḡ ḡ riar, ḡ ó ḡear. Ar ar n-aḡairḡ ó ḡuairḡ ḡreac níl le reirḡint aḡt an rairḡḡe coimḡeac. Ip rruaḡ gan a ḡuilleaḡ long le reirḡint uirḡi. Siúḡ ceann aḡ teacḡ a ḡuairḡ. Ip ḡoḡa go ḡruil rí aḡ teacḡ anall ó Albain. Tā ceann eile aḡ ḡul riar. Ip mó i go mói ná an long eile. Æféirḡir go ḡruil rí aḡ ḡul anonn go n-Áimeirḡice.

Siúḡ é ḡoirḡ ḡuairḡ beal na Sionnainne an aḡa ip mó ḡ ip rí a ḡá ḡruil inr na rí ríogāḡarḡ. Siúḡ iao ḡoirḡ cnuic Ċiarrarðe.

Æreiceann tú na loḡa ḡoirḡ ḡear i mearḡ na għnoc ḡ oileáin áilne ionnta? Siúḡ é loḡ léin, an áit ip áilne i n-Ċipinn, nó Æféirḡir ra ḡoḡan uile. Siúḡ i ḡear ḡāḡ an ḡainḡin ḡ rliabḡe ar gāḡ taḡḡ ḡi. Siúḡ i Caḡair Sarḡbín ar an ḡtaḡḡ ḡall (larḡall) ḡi ḡ Cuan



an Daingin ar an tSaoth i bfuil (lartbur). Siú é púinn tíar éar Cnoc an Iolair. Lartall de'n gcnoc ran, tá ceann Dúna Móir, an áit ir ría riar i n-Éirinn. Siú é púinn tíar Dún an Óir, mar ar imir na Sapan-ais realt ar na Spáinneacáib i n-aimpir na Banríogha Eilír.

II. CEISTEANNA: 1. Cá bfuil Cnoc Breannóán? na Cruacha Duba? Corca Ulí Dúibne? Corrán Tuasail? béal na Sionnainne? Loc Léin? An Daingean? Caéar Saróbin? Dún an Óir? Cnoc an Iolair?

2. Cao tá ar mullaí an Chúic? Cao tá le feicint riar? roir? ó éar? ó éair?

III. COMRÁD: 1. Iméir riar; ríor, rall (anonn), riar, roir, ó éair, ó éar.

2. Fan éar, tíor, éall, i bfuil, tíar, éoir, éair, éar.

3. Tar aníor, anuar, anall, aniar, anoir, aotuar anéar.

4. Cá bfuil ré as toul? Cá bfuil ré anoir? Cá bfuil ré (7rl.) as teact?

#### IV. GRAMMAR.—§ 342. Cím.

##### *Up and Down.*

Tá ré as toul riar—*motion upwards* from the place where the speaker is.

Tá ré as teact aníor—*motion up from below*, to the place where the speaker is.

Tá ré tuar—*rest above*.

Tá ré as toul ríor—*motion down* from where the speaker is.

Tá ré as teact anuar—*motion down from above* to where the speaker is.

Tá ré tíor—*rest below*.

*North, South, East, West.*

<i>Rest</i>	τά ρέ ας ουλ	τά ρέ ας τεαετ	<i>Prepositional use—east of, west of, north of, south of</i>
τοιν, <i>east</i>	ροιν	ανοιν	λαρτοιν δε, αρι αν οταοβ τοιν δε.
τιαρ, <i>west</i>	ριαρ	ανιαρ	λαιρτιαρ δε, αρι αν οταοβ τιαρ δε.
ευαιρ, <i>north</i> .	ο ευαιρ	αοτευαιρ	λαρτευαιρ δε, αρι αν οταοβ ευαιρ δε.
τεαρ, <i>south</i>	ο οεαρ	ανοεαρ	λαιρτεαρ δε, αρι αν οταοβ τεαρ δε.

Notice the *inversion* of words in the following :—

In the north-east, τοιν ευαιρ.

From the north-west, ανιαρ αοτευαιρ.

From the south-east, ανοιν ανοεαρ.

<i>Rest</i>	τά ρέ ας ουλ	τά ρέ ας τεαετ	<i>Prepositional use—this side of, &amp;c.</i>
1 ορυρ, <i>this side</i>	ανονν	αναλλ	λαρτορυρ δε, αρι αν οταοβ 1 ορυρ δε.
εαλλ, <i>the other side, yonder</i>	ραλλ	αναλλ	λαρταλλ δε, αρι αν οταοβ εαλλ δε.

Ευαιρ ρέ ανονν γο η-Αλβαιν. He went over to Scotland.

Ταμινς ρέ αναλλ ο Αλβαιν. He came over from Scotland.

Τά ρέ αρι αν οταοβ εαλλ δε'ν οραλλα.\* He is at the other side of the wall.

\* Often τά ρέ οταο' εαλλ 'ν οραλλα.

## V. Translate into Irish :—

A. 1. The ship is going west. 2. The boat is coming from the west. 3. He went west to Tralee. 4. He came west by the short cut. 5. They pulled up the boat. 6. They threw the ball down. 7. She came over from Scotland and remained (at this side). 8. They went over to Scotland and remained. 9. The north wind is cold. 10. The west wind is damp. 11. The wind is north-west. 12. Throw it up to me. 13. I will throw it down to you. 14. He went over to England. 15. Come over (west) to Dingle. 16. They pulled down the window. 17. He came from the north and went southwards. 18. I see; he does not see; we shall see; would they not see; she used to see; they did not see; we would see; I did not see.

B. 1. There are high, steep cliffs on the north side of the mountain. 2. Dingle is a small town about thirty miles west of Tralee. 3. The bay is three miles beyond those mountains. 4. We saw the fishermen hauling the boat up on the strand. 5. The ship was being driven towards the south-east before the wind. 6. Those are the Reeks directly west. 7. The road leads in a south-westerly direction at this side of those hills, it then turns northwards through the pass and goes east beyond the hills. 8. The southerly breeze was stirring the foliage on the trees. 9. There was a cool spring at the far side of the white rock. 10. He can neither read nor write. 11. They will soon become rich men. 12. We tried several times, but always failed. 13. 'Do you think you will succeed? 14. The less we want the happier we shall be. 15. We have just returned from the country. 16. He ran away lest you should see him. 17. You are playing whilst we are working. 18. I shall have finished the book before Easter. 19. The room was being swept when I entered. 20. Who is that lady dressed in blue? 21. I could not help telling him so. 22. Although he comes to school every day, he learns nothing. 23. No man can do more. 24. He was here

yesterday. 25. Yesterday was very wet ; to-day is fine ; I hope to-morrow will be fine too. 26. He was here last year. 27. Do you expect to have a good crop of barley in that field this year ? 28. They were here last Sunday. 29. Was last Friday a fair day ? 30. They promised to come next Tuesday week





# VOCABULARIES.



## CONTRACTIONS.

<i>a., adj.</i>	adjective	<i>id.</i>	the same
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>m.</i>	masculine
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>an.</i>	abstract noun	<i>nom.</i>	nominative
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>npl.</i>	nominative plural
<i>dat.</i>	dative	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>e.g.</i>	for example	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>f.</i>	feminine	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>fut.</i>	future	<i>q.v.</i>	which see
<i>gen.</i>	genitive	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>gsf.</i>	genitive singular feminine	<i>vn.</i>	verbal noun



# VOCABULARIES TO VARIOUS LESSONS.

## I.

an, the.  
 áro, high, tall.  
 bán, white.  
 beag, small, little.  
 boíro, \* a table.  
 boicea, a box.  
 clár, a board.  
 dearg, red.  
 doras, a door.  
 dub, black.  
 falla, }  
 balla, } a wall.  
 móir, big, large.  
 páipéar, paper.  
 peann, a pen.  
 ríol, a stool.  
 tá, am, art, is, are.

## II.

ag, at.  
 ar scoil, at school.  
 fear, a man.  
 in an, in the.  
 láidir, strong.  
 leir, also.  
 mála, a bag.  
 óg, young.  
 seomra, a room.

## III.

adaité, home; *used only after a verb of motion.*  
 beir-im - - ar, I take hold of, I take, I catch.  
 breicpeárta, breakfast.  
 buail-im, I strike.

buail-im ar, I knock at.  
 cuir-im, I put.  
 deim-im, I do.  
 dinnéar, dinner.  
 duine, a person.  
 dúirig-im, I awake.  
 éirig-im, I rise.  
 fill-im, I return.  
 go dtí, to, till, until.  
 go moch, early.  
 i, in.  
 imir-im, I play.  
 it-im, I eat.  
 maidin, morning.  
 ar maidin, in the morning.  
 oíche, night.  
 síor, down.  
 scoil, a school.  
 ar scoil, to or at school.  
 téig-im, I go.  
 tráchtóna, evening.  
 imirig-im, I go (away), set out.  
 leabhar, a book.

## IV.

aduirig-im, I kindle.  
 amach, out.  
 amach ar, out of.  
 bainne, m., milk.  
 bean, f., a woman.  
 biopán, m., a pin.  
 bó, f., a cow.  
 breicpeárta, m., breakfast.  
 caithin, when? *interrogative only*  
 cirtin, f., a kitchen.  
 clog, m., a clock, a bell.  
 corcár, m., a pot.

\* The "o" in this word is pronounced long—viz., ó. A *pínesó* has not been written on it as it is long by *position*. See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.

cμuó-aim, I milk.  
 uopap, *m.*, a door.  
 uán-aim, I shut, I close.  
 é, it (*referring to a masc. noun*).  
 piuc-aim, I boil (*intrans.*).  
 fuinneog, *f.*, a window.  
 ipceac, *in*.  
 ipceac in an, into the.  
 le, with.  
 líon-aim, I fill.  
 móin, *f.*, turf.  
 opcl-aim, I open.  
 páirc, *f.*, a (pasture) field.  
 rár i bpar, before long.  
 Seasán, Seán, John.  
 rcuab-aim, I sweep.  
 tag-aim, I come.  
 teine, *f.*, a fire.  
 tig, } *m.*, a house.  
 teac, }  
 teinteán, *m.*, a hearth.  
 tug-aim, I bring, I give.  
 uisce, *m.*, water.  
 ullmuig-im, I prepare.  
 uilár, § *m.*, a floor.

## V.

Art, Art.  
 as\* out, going.  
 as fogluim, learning.†  
 as peiteám le, waiting for.  
 as léigearm, reading.†  
 as reiríobas, writing.†  
 anois, now.  
 aron, both.  
 arís, again.  
 sac, each.  
 sadap, *m.*, a fox-hound; a dog.  
 i n-éinpeact le, along with.  
 lá, *m.*, a day.  
 maopas, *m.*, a dog.  
 mē-im, I run.  
 annro, here.

## VI.

bovo, § *m.*, a table.  
 bovea, *m.*, a box.

caile, *f.*, chalk.  
 caol, narrow.  
 cataoir, *f.*, a chair.  
 clár, *m.*, a board.  
 para, long.  
 palla, } *m.*, a wall.  
 balla, }  
 pé, under. pé'n = pe an.  
 seairio, } short.  
 sairio, }  
 ip, and  
 íreat, low.  
 leatán, broad.  
 mála, *m.*, a bag.  
 ná, nor.  
 ní, not.  
 ós, young.  
 rcoil, *f.*, a school.  
 pé, he, it.  
 sí, she, it.

## VII.

airgead, *m.*, money.  
 doo, *m.*, Hugh.  
 aon, any (*aspirates*)  
 ar, } says.  
 ara, }  
 Art, *m.*, Art.  
 buail-im ipceac, *vn.* bualaó, I  
 go in.  
 cao, what?  
 cé, who?  
 oi, to her.  
 oo, to him.  
 geib-im, *vn.* pasáil, I get.  
 iarr-aim, *vn.* iarras, I ask.  
 (*Note the construction with this verb.*)  
 mar, as, because.  
 milpeáin, † sweets.  
 na, *pl.* of an, the  
 pinginn, *f.*, a penny.  
 póca, *m.*, a pocket.  
 rápta, satisfied.  
 riopa, *m.*, a shop.  
 tá go maic! very good! all right!  
 Tomás, Thomas.

\* Do not pronounce the *g* in *as* before a consonant.

† These words are present participles in English.

‡ This word is pronounced mípleáin in Munster.

§ See "Aids to Irish Pronunciation," § 73.



## VIII.

áċ, } but.  
 áċt, \* }  
 aḡán, *m.*, bread.  
 aḡ rṇám. swimming.  
 annṇan, then.  
 aorṇa, old  
 áṇaiṇ, *m.*, father.  
 capall, *m.*, horse.  
 cúḡ, five.  
 aḡ a cúḡ a élog, at five o'clock.  
 cṇom-aṇm aḡ, *vn.* cṇomaó, I  
 begin.  
 veic, ten.  
 eapṇac, *m.*, Spring  
 † ḡceann veic nóimeataí, at the  
 end of ten minutes.  
 laḡ, weak.  
 láioiṇ, strong.  
 loċ, *m.*, a lake.  
 maívean, *f.*, morning.  
 maḡ rṇn, so, thereabout.  
 meadóon-lae, mid-day.  
 nó, or.  
 nuaiṇ, when. †  
 obaiṇ, *f.*, work  
 ól-aṇm, *vn.* ól, I drink.  
 ól-aṇm píopa, I smoke a pipe.  
 Samṇaó, *m.*, Summer.  
 reaċt, seven.  
 rṇaó-aṇm (ve), *vn.* rṇaó, I cease.  
 ruió-uṇm, *vn.* ruióe, I sit.  
 tappaiṇ(n)ḡ-uṇm, *vn.* tappac, I  
 draw.  
 tobac, *m.*, tobacco.  
 taóḡ. Tadhg.  
 tobaḡ, *m.*, a well.

## IX.

aḡ cainnt le, talking to.  
 bṇeoite, ill, sick.  
 Brian, Brian.  
 capṇaiḡ, *f.*, a rock.  
 capóḡ, *f.*, a coat.

coolaó, sleep.  
 comnuíóe, dwelling.  
 cṇann, *m.*, a tree.  
 cúḡ, five.  
 veic, ten.  
 uáíreaċt, (state of being) awake.  
 péai, *m.*, grass.  
 ḡo maíe, well.  
 luíḡe, act of lying.  
 mí, *f.*, a month.  
 máṇaiṇ, *f.*, a mother.  
 ó íoin, ago.  
 peaoaiṇ, Peter.  
 rṇoim } before.  
 rṇoim }  
 reaċt, seven.  
 reaṇaiṇ, act of standing.  
 ruióe, act of sitting.  
 úo éall, over yonder.  
 toṇt, silence.

## X.

aḡ, on.  
 oíóe, *f.*, night.  
 ran (rṇn), that, those.  
 rlat, *f.*, a rod.  
 rlinn, *f.*, a slate.  
 ro (peo), this, these.  
 úo, that (yonder).

## XI.

áṇaiṇ, *m.*, joy, gladness.  
 aḡ imteaċt, going away, setting  
 out, departing.  
 aḡ námaíóeaċt, rowing.  
 báó, *m.*, a boat.  
 biaó, *m.*, food.  
 éonnaic, saw.  
 cuṇi-uṇm a éoolaó, *vn.* cuṇ, I  
 put to bed.  
 veoċ, *f.*, a drink.  
 oíeall, one's best endeavour.  
 o'innir pí, she told.  
 toóó, to them

\* Even when written thus the *τ* is never pronounced

† Most words and phrases like *nuaiṇ*, *an fáru*, &c., which precede the verb in its own clause (except words requiring the dependent form, *Ceaċt VI.*) are followed by the relative particle *a*, which aspirates the verb. The *a* disappears before or after a vowel.

εαγλα, *f.*, fear.  
 παρηγε, *f.*, sea.  
 πεαρις, *f.*, anger.  
 ζαοῦ, *f.*, wind.  
 ζαριῦ, rough.  
 ἀνα-ζαριῦ, very rough.  
 ἰαο, they, them.  
 ἰμῆνισμός, *m.*, anxiety.  
 ἰονντιγί-ιμ, *vn.* ἰονντόο, I turn.  
 λειρ, also.  
 (ἀον)λειζεαρ (any) cure, remedy.  
 νάιμε, *f.*, shame.  
 οοριαρ, *m.*, hunger.  
 ραρι ἀμ, before (*used with past tense*).  
 ρεανηιαῦ, *m.*, terror.  
 ρεάλ, *m.*, a story, news, matter.  
 ρμοιρ-ιμ, *vn.* ρμοιριντ, I reach.  
 ταριτ, *m.*, thirst.  
 τριάιζ, *f.*, a strand, a beach.  
 τuipe, *f.*, weariness.  
 τuipeac, weary.  
 ραῖνιαῦ, *m.*, summer.

## XII.

αῶμαο, *l.\* m. gen.* ἀν αῶμαιο, timber, wood.  
 βοιο, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βουιο, a table.  
 εαρίμ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν εαρίμ, a hammer.  
 εανν, *m.*, a head.  
 κλοζ, *l. m.*, a clock, a bell.  
 κλάρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν κλάρ, a board.  
 κορκαν, *l. m. gen.* ἀν κορκαν, a pot.  
 κρann, *l. m. gen.* ἀν κρann, a tree, a mast.  
 ἀμ κροαῦ, hanging.  
 οεαλβ, *f.*, a picture.  
 οοριαρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν οοριαρ, a door.  
 ζλαρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν ζλαρ, a lock.  
 ἰαrann, *l. m. gen.* ἀν ἰαrann, iron.

1 λάρ, in the middle of (*followed by a genitive case*).

1 η-αισε, near (*followed by genitive*).

lamp, a lamp.

λεαταρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν λεαταρ, leather.

ορ κιονν, over (*followed by gen.*).

πριάρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν πριάρ, brass.

ρραμάν, *l. m. gen.* ἀν ρραμάν, a purse.

ρτόλ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν ρτόλ, a stool.

τειντεάν, *l. m. gen.* ἀν τειντεάν, a hearth.

τοβαρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν τοβαρ, a well.

υρλάρ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν υρλάρ, a floor.

## XIII.

αζ ceangal (οε), mooring, tying (to).

αζ ζλέαραῦ, harnessing.

αζ λιοναῦ, filling.

αζ πιοαῦ, picking.

αζ ρεαβαῦ, sweeping.

αζ ταβαρτ, bringing.

αζ ταριμαρ, hauling, pulling.

αζ τιομάντ, driving.

αζ τεαῦτ, coming.

αζ λορις, seeking.

ἀμ ρίνεαῦ, stretching.

ἀμ εαοῦ, by the side of (*gov. gen. case*).

βάο, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βάο, a boat.

βαρμ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βαρμ, top.

βéal, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βéal, mouth.

βιομάν, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βιομάν, a pin.

βριατ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν βριατ, a flag.

ευν, to, towards (*with gen.*).

εαλαῦ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν εαλαῦ, a pier, a quay.

εαπαλλ, *l. m. gen.* ἀν εαπαλλ, a horse.

\* The numbers written after the nouns in the succeeding vocabularies indicate the declension to which they belong. The gender is best learned by memorising the article before the *gen. sing.*; an indicating *masc.*, na *fem.* For a special reason every noun occurring in a vocabulary is not followed by a number—e.g., lamp in present vocabulary.

capraíς, *f.*, a rock.  
 ceann, *l. m. gen.* an cinn, a head,  
 an end.  
 cipeán, *l. m. gen.* an cipeáin, a  
 basket.  
 cuan, *l. m. gen.* an cuain, a har-  
 bour.  
 eile, other.  
 féad, look! behold!  
 fear, *l. m. gen.* an fear, a man.  
 fúta, under them.  
 gac don, each, every.  
 iarc, *l. m. gen.* an éirc, a fish.  
 i niaí, after (*gov. gen. case*).  
 ionnta, in them.  
 lán de, full of.  
 líon, *l. m. gen.* an lín, *npl.*  
 líonta, a net.  
 salann, *l. m. gen.* an tralainn,  
 salt.  
 as cup salainn oíta, salting  
 them.  
 téadóán, *l. m. gen.* an téadóin, a  
 rope.  
 tsiucaíl, *f.*, a cart.  
 rtao na trasaí, *m.* the rail-  
 way station.

## XIV.

as siubail, walking.  
 as rár, growing.  
 as féadaint si, looking at.  
 as siuirpead, harrowing.  
 as iarcac, fishing.  
 as rtao de, ceasing, desisting  
 from.  
 as treabhad, ploughing.  
 ann, there.  
 annróo, yonedr.  
 an, whether.  
 ná, } whether—not.  
 nac, }  
 an 'mó, how many? (followed  
 by *nom. sing.*).  
 bótar, *l. m. gen.* an bótar, *pl.*  
 bóitre, a road.  
 breá, fine, beautiful.  
 bun, bottom, end, base.  
 capán, *l. m. gen.* an capáin, a path.  
 cuan, an cuain, *pl.* cuanta, a  
 harbour.

ceitre, four.  
 cionn ré, he sees.  
 cnoc, *l. m. gen.* an cnuic, a hill.  
 cúis, five.  
 is dóca, it is probable.  
 fear, *l. m. gen.* an fear, grass.  
 fiop, knowledge.  
 ní a fiop asam, I don't know.  
 go tapaid, quickly.  
 go dian, vigorously, energetic-  
 ally.  
 go díreac, straight, exactly.  
 i bpa, far off.  
 i scoinne, against, towards.  
 láir, strong.  
 le fada, for a long time.  
 le céile, together.  
 le feicint, to be seen.  
 lom, bare.  
 mulla, *l. m. gen.* an mullaí, a  
 summit.  
 ó roim, ago.  
 póil, *gen.* póil, Paul.  
 raóar, *l. m. gen.* an raóar, a  
 sight, a prospect.  
 rta, a thing  
 ré, six.  
 téanam abail, come home.  
 timceall si, around.  
 tíor, below (*rest*).  
 tri, three.  
 ullam, ready.

## XV.

as rtaad, pulling, plucking.  
 amuic } outside (*rest*).  
 amuic }  
 bríte, *m.* a trousers.  
 brós, *2. f. gen.* na bróise, a  
 boot, a shoe.  
 capín, *m.*, a cap.  
 carós, *2. f. gen.* na caróise, a coat.  
 cluar, *2. f. gen.* na cluair, an ear.  
 cuil, *2. f. gen.* na cuile, a fly.  
 coitceanta, usually.  
 cor, *2. f. gen.* na coirpe, a foot, a  
 leg.  
 cuine, *m.*, a person.  
 éadac, *l. m. gen.* an éadais,  
 cloth, clothes.  
 fé'n aer, in the open air.

ḡarrúin, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡarrúin, a boy.

ḡruaḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡruaḡe, hair.

hata, *m.*, a hat.

lám, 2. *f. gen.* na láime, a hand.

maoḡaḡ, 1. *m. gen.* an maḡaḡaḡ, *pl.* maḡaḡaḡe, a dog.

ḡtocaí, stockings.

ḡrón, 2. *f.* na ḡróine, a nose.

ḡúil, 2. *f.* na ḡúile, an eye.

taḡ capóḡ aḡi, he is wearing a coat, he has a coat on.

### XVI.

aḡ taíḡneam, shining.

aḡ bḡipeaḡ, breaking (*gov. gen.*).

aḡ imiḡt, playing.

aḡ teaḡt, coming.

aḡḡeaḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na h-aḡḡipe, weather.

aḡior, up (*from below*).

aḡuaḡ, down (*from above*).

áḡrouḡim, *vn.* áḡrouḡaḡ, I raise.

aḡ peaḡ, during (*gov. gen.*).

aḡal, 1. *m. gen.* an aḡail, an ass.

aḡḡuaḡaḡ, change.

caillte, lost.

coill, 2. *f. gen.* na coille, *pl.*

coillte, a wood.

ḡonnaḡoaḡi, they saw.

ḡúca, towards them.

cuiḡim aḡ ḡnáim, I launch, I float.

ḡeaḡ-aḡim, I can.

ḡaḡ éinne aca, each of them.

ḡrian, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡríine, sun.

lá ḡríine, a sunny day.

léim-im, *vn.* leimeaḡ, léimpeaḡ, I leap.

maḡoe ḡáma, an oar.

meaḡ-aḡim, *vn.* meaḡ, I think.

mion-tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na mion-tuinne, a ripple.

ḡaoḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡaoḡe, wind.

ḡaḡ, *m.*, a colour.

ḡáḡaim, *vn.* ḡáḡaint, I leave.

long, 2. *f. gen.* na lunge, a ship.

oileán, 1. *m. gen.* an oileáin, an island.

ḡiḡ-im, *vn.* ḡiḡ, I run.

ḡó-láioim, too strong.

ḡcamall, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡcamallt, a cloud.

ḡeol, 1. *m. gen.* an ḡreol. *npl.*

ḡeolta, a sail.

ḡiúo cun ḡiubail leo, off with them = they set out rapidly.

ḡḡeaḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡḡéie, *pl.*

ḡḡeaḡta, sky.

ḡángar, I came.

ḡaoḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡaoḡe, a side.

tonn, 2. *f. gen.* na tuinne, a wave.

ḡreaḡna, across (*gov. gen.*).

tuḡ-aḡim ḡé nḡeaḡa, I notice.

uaḡim an éluḡ, an hour.

### XVII.

aonaḡ, 1. *m. gen.* an aonaḡiḡ, *pl.*

aonḡaiḡe, a fair.

aḡḡ' eirean, says he.

bó, *f. gen.* na bó, *dat.* buim, *npl.*

ba, a cow.

cáca, a hundred.

ceannuiḡ-aḡim na caanaḡaḡ, I buy.

ḡuaḡ, went.

ḡiol-aḡim, *vn.* ḡiol, I sell.

ḡé ḡeipeaḡ, at last.

i leit, over.

luaḡ, *m.*, value, price.

méio, amount.

an méio ḡin, so much.

min, 2. *f. gen.* na mine, meal.

púnt, 1. *m. gen.* an púint, a pound.

ḡáḡta, satisfied.

ḡcillḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na ḡcillḡe, a shilling.

ḡaol, 5. *f. gen.* na ḡaolaḡ, *pl.*

ḡaolaḡa, sixpence.

tuirḡiún, 1. *m. gen.* an tuirḡiun, fourpence.

taḡar-ḡao, I shall give.

tamall, 1. *m. gen.* an tamallt, a short space (of time).

uan, 1. *m. gen.* an uain, a lamb.

O Séaḡaḡ, O'Shea.

### XVIII.

aḡ capaḡ timceall, turning round, revolving.

aḡ uúnaḡ, shutting.



cairreais, 2 *f. gen.* na cairrige, *pl.*  
 cairrigeada, a rock.  
 aibíó, ripe.  
 ar an gcuma ro, in this way.  
 bain-im, *vn.* baint, I cut (*of crops*).  
 bíró, quern, millstones.  
 buíóe, yellow.  
 cáit-im, *vn.* cátaó, I winnow.  
 cloóc, 2. *f. gen.* na cloíce, a stone.  
 corrán, 1. *m. gen.* an corráin, a  
 reaping-hook.  
 cruicneacht, *f.*, wheat.  
 déan-rao, I shall make.  
 deap, pretty.  
 deirriúeact, *f.*, difference.  
 di, of it (*fem.*).  
 fás-aim, *vn.* fásáil, fásaint, I  
 leave.  
 glan, clean.  
 glaoútar, (people) call.  
 glap, green, grey.  
 go ceann, to the end of.  
 gráinne, *m.*, grain.  
 ioir, between.  
 i gcionn tamaill, after a short  
 time.  
 inneal bainte, a mowing  
 machine.  
 inneal buailte, a threshing  
 machine.  
 meil-im, *vn.* meilt, I grind.  
 mná, *npl.*, women.  
 muileann, 1. *m. gen.* an muilinn,  
*npl.* muilte, a mill.  
 plúr, 1. *m. gen.* an plúir, flour.  
 punnann, 2. *f. gen.* na punn-  
 anne, a sheaf.  
 rcíoból, 1. *m. gen.* an rcíobóil,  
 a barn.  
 reacáimain, 2. *f. gen.* na reacá-  
 maine, a week.  
 rpeal, 2. *f. gen.* na rpeite, ascythe.  
 rcúcán, 1. *m. gen.* an rcúcán,  
 a shock, "stook."  
 rúirte, *m.*, a flail.  
 tóg-aim, I lift.  
 trom, heavy.  
 trucail, *f.*, a cart.  
 cuige, straw.  
 rac, 1. *m. gen.* an traic, a sack.

min, 2. *f. gen.* na mine, meal.  
 i mbáiread, to-morrow.  
 gan moill, without delay, soon.

## XIX.

báóóir, 3. *m. gen.* an báóóra,  
*npl.* báóóirí, a boatman.  
 bain-im, *vn.* baint, I cut, I  
 reap, I take.  
 coréa, tired.  
 cuir éadais, clothes.  
 déan-rainn, I would do, make.  
 fan-aim, *vn.* fanaimint, I stay,  
 I wait.  
 féas-aim, I can, I am able.  
 fiafmuig-im—oe, *vn.* fiafmuige,  
 I inquire, I ask.  
 garrún, 1. *m. gen.* an garrún, a  
 lad.  
 geall-aim, *vn.* geallaimint, I  
 promise.  
 gluair-im, *vn.* gluairéact, I set  
 out, I go.  
 goile, *m.*, appetite, stomach.  
 iriú, inside (*rest*).  
 muilneoir, 3. *m. gen.* an muilne-  
 oir, *npl.* muilneoirí, a miller.  
 rašao, I shall go.  
 raol, 5. *f. gen.* na raolač, *npl.*  
 raolača, sixpence.  
 rcačam, 1. *m. gen.* an rcačam,  
 a space of time.  
 rcát, 3. *m. gen.* an rcáta, a shade.  
 rlat iarcais, 2. *f. gen.* na  
 rlaite, a fishing rod.  
 rnám-aim, *vn.* rnám, I swim.  
 rruč, 3. *m. an* rrruča, *pl.* rrruč-  
 anna, a stream.  
 ruaimnear, 1. and 3. *m. gen.*  
 an ruaimnir, -ara, peace,  
 quietness.  
 tar n-air, back (*adverb*).  
 toirč, owing to.  
 aš réacaint ar, looking at.  
 aš iomámt, playing hurley.  
 ana-leirceamail, very lazy.  
 ouđairt ré—le, he told, said to.  
 go h-áirigče, at any rate,  
 especially.  
 tiocpaó, I shall come.

báirteac, 2. *f. gen.* na báirte, rain.  
 as báirte, as báirteac, raining.  
 laeanta raíre, holidays, vacation.  
 geimheas, 1. *m. gen.* an geimheas, winter.  
 ceacht, 3. *m. gen.* an ceacht, lesson.  
 peoil, 3. *f. gen.* na peoil, meat.  
 míl, 3. *f. gen.* na míl, honey.  
 bíor, 3. *m. gen.* an bíor, a point, a spit (for meat, &c.).  
 peann luaidhe, 1. *m. gen.* an pinn —, *pl.* peanna or pinn, a lead pencil.  
 fliuch, *gsf.* fliuch, wet.  
 fuar, *gsf.* fuar, cold.  
 tirim, *gsf.* tirim, dry.  
 cíor, 3. *m. gen.* an cíor, a belt, a girdle.  
 blá, 3. *m. gen.* an blá, *npl.* a or anna, a blossom, a flower.  
 uaireadóir, 3. *m. gen.* an uaireadóir, *npl.* óirí, a watch.  
 éan, 1. *m. gen.* an éan, a bird.  
 bhrim, *vn.* bhrim, I break.  
 fáir-im, *vn.* fáir, I grow.  
 oirídeas, 1. *m. gen.* an oirídeas, a bridge.  
 nuas, *gsf.* nuas, new (*also* nuas, *indecl.*).

## XX.

aíre, *f.*, knowledge, acquaintance.  
 áil, wild.  
 ámh, 1. *m. gen.* an ámh, doubt, suspicion.  
 ámhac, though.  
 beirtéas, 1. *m. gen.* an beirtéas, a beast.  
 comairle, *f.*, advice.  
 comairle a leas, a beneficial advice.  
 comnuig-im, *vn.* comnuig, I dwell, I live (in or at).  
 dúil, 2. *f. gen.* na dúil, a desire

éinne, anyone.  
 eol, 1. *m. gen.* an eol, knowledge.  
 íor, 3. *m. gen.* an íor, knowledge.  
 giorraic, 3. *f. gen.* na giorraic, nearness, proximity.  
 gleann, 3. *m. gen.* an gleann, *npl.* -nna, a valley, a glen.  
 meap, 3. *m. gen.* an meap, esteem.  
 ól, *vn.* of ólaim, I drink.  
 puinn (*governs gen.*) much (*with neg. or interrog.*).  
 macánta, honest, respectable.  
 ruim, 2. *f. gen.* na ruime, heed, care.  
 tosa, *f.*, a choice.  
 tosa an eol, the best knowledge.  
 ar buile, in a rage, mad.  
 ar meirce, intoxicated.  
 ar nóir, like, after the manner of.  
 cao' na taoib go (ná), why (not).  
 áit, 2. *f. gen.* na h-áite, *npl.* -eanna, a place.  
 maí, *gsf.* -e, good.  
 go veim, indeed.  
 rugas, was born.  
 Ó murcáda, Murphy.  
 rráir, 2. *f. gen.* na rráir, *pl.* -eanna, a street; a village.  
 cáir, *f.*, a city.  
 amasán, 1. *m. gen.* an amasán, a fool.  
 goim, *gsf.* goim, blue.  
 gur, 3. *m. gen.* an gur, a voice.  
 cáir, when ? *interrogative.*

## XXI.

airneann, 1. *m. gen.* an airneann, Mass.  
 aair, *m. gen.* an aair, a father.  
 báir, *m.*, a rowing boat.  
 báir peoil, *m.*, a sailing boat.  
 cáir, 1. *m. gen.* an cáir, a car.  
 coir (*governs gen.*), near, beside.  
 críochnuigte, *verbal adj.*, finished.

cúro, 8. *f. gen.* na cúroa, *pl.* cúoranna, a share, part.

as éirteacht, "hearing."

cuarpt, 3. *f. gen.* na cuarpta, *pl.* cuarptanna, a visit.

cularit éadaiḡ, 2. *f. gen.* na cularite, a suit of clothes.

Doimnac, 1. *m. gen.* an Doimnaiḡ, Sunday.

oé Doimnaiḡ, on Sunday.

gléar-aim, I prepare, I get ready.

hata, 4. *m. gen.* an hata, a hat.

i gcóir (governs *gen.*), for.

inneor-do } I shall tell.  
innreoc-do }

luan, 1. *m. gen.* an luain, Monday.

oé luain, on Monday.

mátair, *f. gen.* na mátar, a mother.

moill, 2. *f. gen.* na moille, delay.

naomta, holy, blessed.

Satair, 1. *m. gen.* an tSatair, Saturday.

rean-atair, *m. gen.* an tpean-atar, a grandfather.

réipéal, 1. *m. gen.* an tréipéil, a chapel.

rtábla, 4. *m. gen.* an rtábla, a stable.

tiomáin-im, *vn.* tiomáint l., I drive.

go mórólaac arta féin, proud of themselves.

céanna, same.

an Doimnac ro cúḡainn, next Sunday.

buaicail, 3. *m. gen.* an buacail, *pl.* buacailí, a boy, a lad.

gúna, 4. *m. gen.* an gúna, a dress.

Catal, 1. *m. gen.* -ail, Cathal.

ribín, 4. *m. gen.* an ribín, ribbon.

pobal, 1. *m. gen.* an pobail, congregation, church.

pluair, 2. *f. gen.* na pluair, *npl.* eanna, a cave.

iongantaac, *gsf.* iongantaige, wonderful, surprising.

timceall le, about (=nearly).

iam, ever.

marcaigeacht, riding.

caoi, 4. *f. gen.* na caoi, *pl.* caoite, opportunity.

coinín, 4. *m. gen.* an coinín, a rabbit.

neao, 1. and 2. *m. and f. gen.* an nio, na nioe, *pl.* neadaa, nio, a nest.

uib, 2. *m. and f. gen.* an uib, na h-uibe, *pl.* uibe, an egg.

neam-choiteanta, strange, unusual.

éireochar linn, we shall "get on."

rúit, 2. *f. gen.* na rúite, hope.

muinntear, 2. *f. gen.* na muinntire, people.

caipín, 4. *m. gen.* an caipín, a cap.

bata, 4. *m. gen.* an bata, a stick.

cipín, 4. *m. gen.* an cipín, a small piece of wood, a match.

rcoláir, 4. *m. gen.* an rcoláir, a scholar, schoolboy.

tuiḡe, 4. *f. gen.* na tuiḡe, straw

puir, 1. *m. gen.* an púir, a (river-) bank.

## XXII.

cainnt, 2. *f. gen.* nacainnte, talk.

as cainnt, talking.

ceirt, 2. *f. gen.* na ceirte, *npl.* ceirteanna, a question.

fás-aim, *vn.* fásaint or fásáilt, l., I leave.

fochal, 1. *m. gen.* an fochail, a word.

go ríreac, exactly.

go léir, entirely.

i gcionn (governs *gen.*), at the end of.

láirpeac, present, presently.

leabair rcriobta, 1. *m. gen.* an leabair rcriobta, a writing-copy.

leatanaac, 1. *m. gen.* an leatanaig, a page.

beannuigim, I bless.

λεᾶτ-υαίη, 2. *f. gen.* na λεᾶτ-υαίη, half an hour.  
 μάξιρτιη, *m. gen.* an μάξιρτιη, *npl.* μάξιρτιή, a master.  
 πανς, 3. *m. gen.* an πανς, a class, a rank.  
 ρερίοθ-αιμ, 1., I write.  
 ρερίουιζ-ιμ, *vn.* ρερίουζαθ, 2., I examine.  
 ρεαρ-αιμ, *vn.* ρεαραίη, 1., I stand.  
 ριοιρ-ιμ, *vn.* ριοιριντ, 1., I reach (also ριοιθ-ιμ, *vn.* -ιντ).  
 ρυόεαθάν, 1. *m. gen.* an τρυό-εαθάν, a seat, a desk.  
 τάνις ρέ, he came.  
 τεζαρρ ρυόρταίρε, 1. *m. gen.* an τεζαρρ, the Catechism.  
 τιμθεαίη (*governs gen.*), around.  
 έιμυζ-ιμ (*vn.* ειρζε, 2.), im ρεαραίη, I stand up.  
 υ'έιμυζ ρέ 'na ρεαραίη, he stood up.  
 ραιτθε na h-imeap̄a, 4. *f. gen.* na ραιτθε, the play ground.  
 τόζαιμ, *vn.* τόζαιντ, τόζαίη, I rear.

έinne, some one, any one.  
 ας ράθ, saying.  
 ιμμυμ, *fut.* ιμμεοθαθ, *vn.* ιμμιντ, I play.  
 τέιη, go (thou), τέιμυζ, go ye.  
 léiζim, *vn.* léiζεαίη, I read.  
 μιαθ, *gsf.* μυαίρε, dark-red, red-haired.  
 καθ, 3. *m. gen.* an καθα, a battle.  
 ρυίλτεαθ, *gsf.* -τιζε, sanguinary, bloody.

## XXIII.

κοίμια, 5. *f. gen.* na κοίμιαη, a chest.  
 λιαθρόιθ, 2. *f. gen.* na λιαθρόιρε, *npl.* λιαθρόιρ, a ball.  
 ρακ, 1. *m. gen.* an τραικ, a sack.  
 ρραράν, 1. *m. gen.* an ρραράιν, a purse.

## XXIV.

αινμίρε, 4. *m. gen.* an αινμίρε, *pl.* -όθε, an animal.

αρι αζαίθ, opposite (*with gen.*).  
 βινν, *gsf.* βιννε, melodious, sweet.

βαοζαλαθ, *gsf.* βαοζαλαίζε, dangerous.

καθαίη, 5. *f. gen.* na καθμαθ, *pl.* -αθα, a city.

εμυιτνεαθ, 3. *f. gen.* na εμυιτ-νεαθα, wheat.

κοίμρε, 4. *m. gen.* an κοίμρε, oats.

κλειτε, 4. *m. gen.* an κλειτε, *npl.* κλειτί, a feather.

έίμ, I see; ní ρεic-ιμ, I do not see. an βρεic-ιμ, do I see? (§ 342.)

κυμνιζ-ιμ . . . (αρι), *vn.* κυμ-νεαίη, 2., I remember.

υειρμυζαθ, 3. *f. gen.* na υειρ-μυζαθα, difference.

εορνα, 4. or 5. *f. gen.* na h-εορνα(n), barley.

εατορτα, between them.

ειτιλ-ιμ, *vn.* ειτιλτ, 2., I fly.

ρεic-ιμ (dependent form of έίμ), I see. (§ 342.)

ρειρμεοιρ, 3. *m. gen.* an ρειρ-μεοια, *npl.* ρειρμεοιρί, a farmer.

ιονζναθ, wonder: ιρ ιονζναθ λιομ, I wonder.

εοιλ, 1. *m. gen.* an εοιλ, music.

imeap̄a (*governs gen.*), among.

λοντουθ, 1. *m. gen.* an λοντουθ, a blackbird.

λόντρουν, 2. *f. gen.* -uine, London.

μαγς, *m.*, a magpie.

ράιμρε, 2. *f. gen.* na ράιμρε, *npl.* ράιμρεαη, a (pasture) field.

ρρεαθάν, 1. *m. gen.* an ρρεαθάν, a crow.

μιλρ, *gsf.*, μιλρε, sweet.

ní 'θεαζαίθ ρέ, he did not go.

μυζαθ έ, he was born.

υο μιτ ρέ, he ran.

ας μιτ, running, flowing.

τράιζ, 3. *f. gen.* na τράιζα, a strand, beach.



ρειαῖάν, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν ρειαῖάν, a wing.

ρειαῖ, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν ρειῖς, *npl.* ρειαῖα, a hawthorn bush.

ταλάν, 1. *m. 5. f.* ἀν ταλάν, ἀν ταλάν, land.

τιζεαῖνα ταλάν, 4. *m. npl.* τιζεαῖναί ταλάν, a land-lord.

ἐπὶ, over there, yonder (*rest*).

τυαῖ, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν τυαῖς, country (*as opposed to city*).

κυαῖς πέ'ν τυαῖς, a visit to the country.

νίῶ, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν νίῶ, *pl.* νεῖς, a thing.

βαῖνα, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν βαῖνα, a crop.

## XXV.

οῖος, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν οῖος, a teacher.

ρῖνν, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν ρῖννε, *npl.* ρῖνντε, a slate.

ζοῖν, *gsf.* ζοῖνε, blue.

## XXVI.

ἀίρ, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν ἡ-ἀίρ, a point (*of the compass*), direction.

κεαῖμα, a quarter.

κεαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν ἐπὶ, right, justice; τὰ ἀν κεαῖ αἶς, you are right.

ἐκ-αῖ, I heard.

κοῖ, 3. *f. gen.* ἀν κοῖα, *pl.* κοῖα, a share, portion.

θεαῖμαῖ, *m. gen.* ἀν θεαῖ-μαῖ, *pl.* -μαῖς, a brother.

οἶα, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν οἶα, one's best endeavour.

οἶα, *gsf.* -αῖς, late.

οἶα, probably.

ἐπ-οἶ, *vn.* ἐπ-οἶς, 1., I become silent.

ἐπ-οἶ . . . ἐ, I listen to.

ζεαῖ, *almost*.

νόμια, *m. npl.* νόμια or νόμιαί, a minute.

ταῖς (ταῖς), verbal adj. of ταῖς, I come. (§ 342.)

ἐπ-οἶ, ἐπ-οἶς, with each other, together.

θεαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν θεαῖ, hurry.

βοῖα, *m. gen.* ἀν βοῖα, *npl.* βοῖα, railway.

βοῖα, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν βοῖα, danger.

ζο, *ceann*, till the end of, for (*with gen.*).

ροῖ-οἶ, *roῖ-οἶς*, *vn.* ροῖ-οἶ, I learn.

βεῖς, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν βεῖς, two persons, a pair.

αῖς, *ringing*.

τε, *gsf.* τεο, warm.

ρῖα, *imper.* ρῖς, *vn.* ρῖς, I sew.

## XXVII.

αῖς, 2. *f. gen.* ἀν ἡ-αῖς, age. μαῖ-οἶ, *vn.* μαῖ-οἶς, 1., I live, I exist.

μαῖ-οἶ, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, a sailor.

μαῖ-οἶ, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, an infant.

μαῖ-οἶ, 1. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, a mason.

μαῖ-οἶ, 4. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, *npl.* μαῖ-οἶ, an old person.

μαῖ-οἶ, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, *npl.* -οἶ, a carpenter.

μαῖ-οἶ, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν μαῖ-οἶ, *npl.* -οἶ, a tailor.

ζο, *leiz*, and a half.

παῖς, 4. *m.* ἀν παῖς, a child.

ποῖς, 3. *m. gen.* ἀν ποῖς, *npl.* οἶς, a doctor.

ἀν βῖα, *ceann* ροῖ, next year.

ἀν μαῖ ρῖ, then, at that time.

## XXVIII.

αῖς, 5. *f. gen.* ἀν ἡ-αῖς, *npl.* αῖς, a liver.

ana-óúil, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ana-óúile, a great desire.

bocháinín, 4. *m., gen.* an bocháinín, a cabin, a hut.

caillte, *v. adj.*, lost, dead.

canncaíac, *gsf.* -aíge, ill-tempered.

coir, 1. *m. gen.* an cúir, a turn, move, stir.

cúimín, 2. *f. gen.* na cúimne, memory : *ir* cúimín liom, I remember.

oe, out of it, of it.

ḡabá, 4. and 5. *m. gen.* an ḡabá or ḡabann, *npl.* ḡaibne, a smith.

ḡlaob-aim, *vn.* ḡlaobáac, I call, I cry out.

ḡnátaac, *gsf.* -aíge, usual.

laáa, 5. *f. gen.* na laáan, *npl.* -ain, a duck.

muin, 2. *f. gen.* na muine, *npl.* muiní, a back.

ráile, 4. *f. gen.* na ráile, the sea.

raoḡal, 1. *m. gen.* an traoḡail, the world, life.

ṡiar, in the west (*rest*).

tuitim na h-oróce, 2. *f. gen.* na tuitime, nightfall.

an cúro *ir* mó óe, at most, the greater part of.

poimóir, the greater number, majority.

aḡ baile, at home (*rest*).

náac móir, almost.

le oéiróeanaíge, lately.

*ir* oóca, it is probable.

muirpe, why !

ráilte, 4. *f. gen.* na ráilte, welcome, greeting.

ámrair, 1. *m. gen.* an ámrair, doubt, suspicion.

ní féadair, I don't know. } *used only negatively*

ní féadair ré, he does not know. } *and interrogatively.*

caia, 5. *m. and f. gen.* an cáia, na cáia, *npl.* cáirpe, a friend.

oealt, *gsf.* -a, poor.

éipeá, you would see.

Ó ḡríobta, Griffin.

rolar, -1. *m. gen.* an rrolair, *npl.* rrolpe, light.

ceapóca, 5. *f. gen.* na ceapócan. *pl.* -ain, -ana, a forge.

ḡo veimín, indeed.

rlíge-beaṡa(ó), 4. *f. gen.* na rrlíge, *npl.* rrlíge—, livelihood, profession, occupation.

úilir, *gsf.* úilpe, faithful, dear.

uoiminn, *gsf.* uoimne, deep.

uoirca, dark.

Ó Dubḡail, Doyle.

ṡair n-air, back (*adv.*).

## XXIX.

áru, compar. aoirpe high.

beaḡ, „ luḡa, small.

éaotrom, compar. éaotruime light.

raua, compar. ruirpe, rra, long.

ḡearr, „ ḡiorra, short.

íreal, „ írle, low.

móir, „ mó, big.

olc, „ meara, bad.

tuom, „ truime, heavy.

uaírne, „ uaírne, green.

ḡéar, „ ḡéirpe, sharp, steep.

leatán, „ leirne, leataine, broad.

caol, „ caoile, narrow.

laḡ, „ laíge, weak.

rean, „ ríne, old.

## XXX.

báo iarcaíḡ, 1. *m.*, a fishing boat.

beaṡ, 2. *f. gen.* na beirce, a bee.

bliabáin, 3. *f. gen.* na bliabóna, a year.

bheoirte, sick.

uol-aim . . . ar, I pay for.

láirir, *gsf.* láirpe, strong.

luac, 3. *m. gen.* an luaca, price, value.

óḡ, *gsf.* óíge, young.

rair ar, before (*with past tense*).

aḡ uol : bheadar, getting better.

rairóir, *gsf.* rairóirpe, rich.

leabharlann, 2 *f.* na leabhar  
laine, a library.  
ar tora, in front.  
ar maidin dé Sathairn, on Satur-  
day morning.  
buaileas é bheoite é, he became  
(got) sick.  
d'éirigh ré 'na fúioe, he got up  
(out of bed).  
mí, *f. gen.* na mí, míora, *npl.*  
míora, míonna, a month.  
bheoitea, 3. *f. gen.* na bheoite-  
a, illness.  
pearmáil, *gsf.* -aíla, manly.  
coíla, 5. *f. gen.* na coíla, *pl.*  
-aíla, a door (leaf).  
eoíla, 5. *f. gen.* na h-eoíla, *pl.*  
eoíla, a key.  
ríogaíla, *gsf.* -aíla, royal.  
kingly.  
paróirte, 4. *f. gen.* na paróirte,  
a parish.  
ríad, 2. *m. gen.* an ríle, *pl.*  
ríle, a mountain.

## XXXI.

bán, *gsf.* báine, white.  
cé aca, which of them?  
glac-aím, I take.  
innir . . . to, tell . . . to.  
deir-im, I say: deirim le, I tell.  
ir dóig liom, I think.  
icim, *vn.* ite, I eat.  
Ó Laois, O'Leary.  
meap-aím, *vn.* meap, I consider,  
think, judge.

## XXXII.

ait, *gsf.* -e, funny, strange.  
an ioma, (*governs gen.*), too much.  
bhaon, 1. *m. gen.* an bhaon, a drop.  
cáire, 4. *m.*, cheese.  
coicéir, 2. *f. gen.* na coicéir,  
-e, *npl.* -eaca, a fortnight.  
éad-ar, } I heard.  
éala, }  
dealliam, 1. *m. gen.* an deall-  
iam, appearance.  
faig-aím, *vn.* faigáil, I get, I find.

fan-aím, *vn.* fanamaint, I stay,  
I remain.

fan-aím . . . le, I wait for.

i gcóir (*governs gen.*), for.

imteoc-a, I shall go (away).

lár, 1. *m. gen.* an lár, middle.

líon tige, *m. gen.* an lín, a house-  
hold.

móran (*governs gen.*), much.

óráirte, 4. *f. gen.* na h-óráirte,  
an orange.

reomra, 4. *m. gen.* an treomra,  
a room.

rílín, 4. *m. gen.* an rílín, a  
cherry.

ruicre, 4. *m. gen.* an tr.,  
sugar.

té, 4. *m. gen.* an té, tea.

uball, 1. *m. gen.* an uball, *npl.*  
ubla, an apple.

oo péir (*governs gen.*), according  
to.

oo'n tuhuir ro, this time, on this  
occasion.

ir cuimhin liom, I remember.

ruir-im éun buir, I sit down  
to table.

táim gan beir ar fogham, I am  
somewhat unwell.

Ó Donnóda, O'Donoghue.

peachtmain, 2. *f. gen.* na peacht-  
maine, a week.

rpionán, 1. *m. gen.* an rpionán,  
a gooseberry.

ruš talman, 3. *m. gen.* an  
truša—, a strawberry.

coinnel, 2. *f. gen.* na coinnle,  
*pl.* -nli, a candle.

port lárige, Waterford.

luimneac, *m. and f. gen.* luimneac,  
or -ige, Limerick.

## XXXIII.

cairte, verbal *adj.*, worn out.

cóir, *gsf.* córa, right, just.

cpiochnuig-im, *vn.* cpiochnuig-a.  
I finish.

cpionna, old.

deag-ar, past tense, dependent  
form of éad-a, I went.

féad-aim, I can, I am able.  
 feircint, } verbal noun of éim,  
 feircint, } I see.  
 gáimíre, 4. *m. gen.* an gáimíre,  
 act of laughing, laughter.  
 sneannmhar, *gsf.* -aíre, funny,  
 strange, comical.  
 guala, 5. *f. gen.* na gualann, *npl.*  
 gualne, a shoulder.  
 innpint, *v. noun* of innpim, I  
 tell.  
 ionaio, 1. *m. gen.* an ionaio, a  
 place.  
 ionnraíre, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ionn-  
 raíre, act of tumbling, rolling,  
 jostling.  
 léigeadh, } act of reading.  
 léigeadh, }  
 opraíre, *v. noun* of opraim, I  
 open.  
 rochaíre, 3. *f. gen.* na rochaíre,  
 ease, quietness.  
 rraíre, *v. noun* of rraírim, I  
 reach.  
 ruarad, *gsf.* -aíre, trivial, poor-  
 spirited, wretched.  
 taíre-im . . le, } *vn.* taírneam,  
 taíre-im . . le, } I please.  
 tuíre(n)im, *vn.* tuíreim, tuí-  
 lac, I alight.  
 uíre ré leir, he said to  
 him.  
 uíre an araí, the owners of the  
 ass.  
 ní túirce, no sooner.  
 pléaire } ré ar gáimíre, he burst  
 rgaíre } out laughing.  
 ag coiríreáir, walking (on foot).  
 ag íomáir, carrying.  
 í n-áiríre, up.  
 óear, *gsf.* óeire, nice; lám óear,  
 right hand.  
 truaíre, 2. *f. gen.* na truaíre, pity,  
 compassion.  
 mac, 1. *m. gen.* an mac, a son.  
 aníor, up (from below).  
 aríú! why!  
 tuíre-im, *vn.* tuíreim, I fall.  
 báio-aim, *vn.* báio, I drown.  
 mbun, in charge of (*with gen.*).

amháin, 1. *m. gen.* an amháin, a  
 song.  
 ualaí, 1. *m. gen.* an ualaí, *npl.*  
 -aíre, a load, a burden.  
 rcéaluiríreáir, 3. *f. gen.* na  
 rcéaluiríreáir, story-telling.  
 ruarad-im, *vn.* ruarad, I rob.  
 éiríre, *gen.* éiríre, *vn.* of éirírim,  
 I rise.  
 rlan, safe, well.  
 iarcaíre, 4. *m. gen.* an iarcaíre,  
 a fisherman.

## XXXIV.

breac, 1. *m. gen.* an breac, a trout.  
 buaib, *dat. pl.* of bó, *f.*, a cow.  
 connraí, 4. *f. gen.* na connraí,  
*npl.* -aíre, a county.  
 ceannraí, 1. *m. gen.*, an ceann-  
 raí, district.  
 cruinníreáir, *vn.* an cruinníreáir,  
 a meeting.  
 culaí, 2. *f. gen.* na culaí, a  
 suit (of clothes).  
 óeire, 2. *f. gen.* na óeire, an  
 alms.  
 uíre, *gsf.* uíre, brown.  
 éagraíre, *gsf.* -íre, strange,  
 queer.  
 ruíre, well-knit, well-built.  
 imeall, 1. *m. gen.* an imeall, a  
 border.  
 méaraíre, 1. *m. gen.* an méaraíre,  
 thimble.  
 móir-óimíreall, *adv.*, all round.  
 rcaí, 4. *m. gen.* an rcaí, a  
 group, a flock.  
 tinnceíre, 3. *m. gen.* an tinnceíre,  
*npl.* -céirí, a tinker.  
 fear na méaraíre, the thimble-  
 rigger.  
 tíre an táiríre, the public-  
 house.  
 mara (eclipsing) where (*not inter-*  
*rogative*).  
 le h-áir, near (*with gen.*).  
 breac, *gsf.* breac, speckled,  
 "check."  
 aríre moé, the day before yester-  
 day.



αν Ουδάνας, Mr. Devane, Devine.  
 Ó Údán, O'Devane, Devine.  
 παύδην, *gsf.* παύδης, rich.  
 ῥόρυ, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥόρυ, fun,  
 sport.  
 οἷμας, as many (with *gen.*).

## XXXV.

οἷμας . . . ἄς, as many . . .  
 as.

ῥοκα, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥοκα, a  
 stocking.

βαςας, 1. *m. gen.* αν βαςας, a  
 beggarman.

αἰβειάν, 1. *m. gen.* -άιν, April.  
 Δοινη, *f.*, Friday.

Μελαΐνη, *f.*, May.

βλισταῖν ἔτηξ, *f.*, a leap-year.

βηερ, 2. *f. gen.* να βηερ, an  
 increase.

Γέσσοιν, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, Wednes-  
 day.

τρεῖς, fourth.

κορύν, 5. *f. gen.* να κορύν, a  
 crown.

Πέσσοιν, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, Thursday.

ῥάς, }  
 ῥά ῥίον, } forty.

Σοῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -ας, Sun-  
 day.

Εἰναι, *f.*, January.

ῥεβρι, *f.*, February.

ῥίον, *npl.* ῥίον, twenty.

ῥοῖν, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥοῖν, Au-  
 tumn, harvest.

ῥεῖν, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥεῖν, a  
 remainder.

ἴν, 1. *m.*, July.

ἴν, *m. gen.* αν ἴν, *npl.* ἴν,  
 a day.

ἴν, 1. *m. gen.* -αῖν, Monday.

ἴν, *f.*, August.

ἴν, 1. *m. gen.* αν ἴν, Tues-  
 day.

ἴν, *m.*, March.

ἴν, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖν, June.

ἴν, να ἴν, December.

ῥαῖον, 3. *m.* αν ῥαῖον, *npl.*  
 ῥαῖον, a soldier.

νοῖν, 5. *f. gen.* να νοῖν,  
 Christmas.

Σαῖν, 3. *f. gen.* να Σαῖν,  
 November.

Σαῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -αῖν,  
 Saturday.

ῥίον, sixty.

ῥίον, 1. *m. vn.* ῥίον, I  
 earn.

ῥίον . . . ἄς, happened, came  
 to pass.

ῥίον ῥίον, four times two.  
 ῥίον, I inform.

ῥίον, October.

ῥίον, September.

ῥίον, pleasure, desire. ῥίον  
 ῥίον, I wish.

ῥίον, only; one; ῥίον,  
 except.

ῥίον, 4. *f. gen.* να ῥίον, *npl.*  
*id.* and ῥίον, a quarter  
 of a year; a season.

ῥίον, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥίον,  
 season.

ῥίον, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥίον,  
 Winter.

ῥίον, 2. *f. gen.* να ῥίον, *pl.*  
 ῥίον, power, virtue, meaning,  
 reason; ῥίον ῥίον, on that  
 account, therefore.

ῥίον, imper. of ῥίον, I say.

ῥίον, *vn.* ῥίον, I  
 increase, multiply (by, ῥέ).

ῥίον, 2. *f. gen.* να ῥίον,  
 ῥίον, } a loaf.

ῥίον ῥίον, 4. *m.*,

ῥίον, Belfast.

ῥίον, *vn.* ῥίον, I bow.

αν ῥίον, how much?

ῥίον, these are (refers to what  
 follows).

## XXXVI.

ῥίον, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, a great  
 time.

ῥίον ῥίον, many people.

ῥίον, *gsf.* ῥίον, beautiful.

ῥίον, warbling, singing.

ῥίον, 1. *m. gen.* αν ῥίον, *npl.*  
 ῥίον, a vessel.

α τuilleαδ, any more (*lit.* its increase).

βλάτ, 3. *m. gen.* αn βλάτα, *npl.* βλάτanna, a blossom.

κομζαp, 1. *m. gen.* αn κομζαp, a short-cut.

κομλιον-αim, *vn.* -αδ, I fulfil.

cpυδ-αim, *vn.* cpυδαδ, I milk.

cuμpα, fragrant.

ouilleαδap, 1. *m. gen.* αn ouilleαδap, foliage.

poλλαin, *gsf.* -e, wholesome, healthy.

zeallαmαint, *gen.* na zeallαmαina, verbal noun of zeallaim, I promise.

zeappαate, 4. *m.*, a little girl.

znόταc, *gsf.* -αige, busy.

peαcαp, compared with, in comparison with.

pιoλ, 1. *m. gen.* αn πpιλ, *npl.* pιoλta, seed.

tiomαin-im, *vn.* tiomαint, I drive.

uaigneαc, *gsf.* -niže, lonesome.

1 n-αinoeoin, } in spite of (*with*  
1 n-αimόeoin, } *gen.*).

αs zαδαil oο cααctannaδ, working at lessons.

αp αilneαct αn oοmαin, exceedingly beautiful.

ip μιtpo oοm, it is time for me.

leitip, 2. and 5. *f. gen.* na leitipe, leitipeαc, *npl.* leitipeαcα, a letter. (Also leitip.)

αmuic, }  
αmuig, } outside (*rest*).

1 μit, during (*with gen.*).

αmλaiδ, thus, so.

1 noiaδ, after (*of place, with gen.*).

ύp, *gsf.* ύipe, fresh.

zλαp, *gsf.* zλαipe, grey.

zαδaim ταp, I pass (by).

τάιpπi, over it, past it (*f.*).

cpυδ, 1. *m. gen.* αn cpυιδ, *npl.* -iδte, a horse-shoe.

oeαpγ-αim, *vn.* oeαpγαδ, I red-den.

ouαδ, 1. *m. gen.* αn ouαιδ, difficulty.

zάδαδ, 1. *m. gen.* αn zάδαιδ, want, necessity.

iaμpαct, 3. *f. gen.* na h-iaμpαcτα, an attempt.

inneoin, 3. *f. gen.* na h-inneona *npl.* -onaα, an anvil.

lúb-αim, *vn.* -αδ, I bend.

peαctαm, 1. *m. gen.* αn peαctαim, a space of time.

péio im, *vn.* -eαδ, I blow.

poc, 1. *m. gen.* αn πpuc, a snout, a sock; also a ploughshare.

teaρ, *m.* 1. and 3. *gen.* αn teaip, or αn teaρa, heat.

αs pαipe αip, watching him.

αp λαpαδ, lighting, glowing.

cαo cúige zo (ná), why, for what purpose (not).

éipμigeann liom, I succeed.

ip beαs buαcαill, there are few boys who, &c.

teipeann opm é 'oéanaim, I fail to do it.

teip opm, I failed.

o'aoip, of age.

1 oταoδ, about, concerning (*with gen.*).

ύpαio, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ύpάioe use.

uile: αn uile pεap, every man: αn ooman uile, the whole world.

ámταc, however, though.

αp pan αμαc, from that out, thenceforward.

minic, often (*with zo*, unless ip precedes).

opio, 1. *m. gen.* αn uipio, a sledge-hammer.

leit-im, *vn.* leitint, I let, I allow (oο).

luct ppopái, shop-keepers.

pill-im, *vn.* -eαδ, I fold, wrap; return.

### XXXVII.

boz-αim, *vn.* bozαδ, I soften.

(na) builz, (the) bellows.

tuillead̃ agur, }  
 b̃reir agur, } more than.  
 níor mó ná, }

## XXXVIII.

aĩtur, 2. *f. gen.* na h-aĩture, imitation.

coca, 4. *m. npl.* cocaí, a cock of hay.

croit̃-im, *vn.* croit̃ad̃, I shake.

oíon, 1. *m. gen.* an oíin, a cover, a shelter, thatch.

ouilleos̃, 2. *f. gen.* na ouilleois̃e, *npl.* -os̃a, a leaf of a tree, &c. (also billeos̃).

peoir̃te, withered, decayed.

iompuĩš-im, *vn.* iompáil and iompóó, I turn.

ioct̃lann, 2. *f. gen.* na h-ioct̃lanne, a haggard.

leat̃-aim, *vn.* leat̃ad̃, I spread.

móiñféar, 1. *m. gen.* an móiñféir, a meadow.

rábáil-im, *vn.* rábáil̃t, I save.

r̃iait̃, 2. *f. gen.* na r̃iaite, *npl.* r̃iaiteanna, a layer, a swath of hay or corn cut down by a scythe.

níl don éinne agam leir, I do not expect him.

ní m̃irte dom a m̃ad̃, it is no harm for me to say, &c. I may say.

tiáit̃ 'r̃ go, because, as it happens that.

annam̃, seldom (with go, unless it precedes).

r̃reag̃ra, 4. *m.*, an answer.

as̃ tiáall̃ ar̃, to.

t̃ar̃ éir̃, after (*of time, with gen.*).

cúpla, a couple, a pair (*with gen.*).

rar̃, lest (*subj. or cond.*).

rẽníob̃aim, *vn.* -ad̃, I write.

rẽníot̃is̃im, *vn.* rẽníot̃eac̃, I solve.

rẽim̃, 2. *f. gen.* na rẽime, a farm.

as̃ bal̃caẽreac̃t̃ strolling.

## XXXIX.

aĩre, 4. *f. gen.* na h-aĩre, care, attention.

an fáro, whilst.

bailĩš-im, *vn.* bailĩužad̃, I collect.

bailĩš-im liom, I go away, "take to my heels."

buĩreac̃ . . . oe, *gsf.* -úise, thankful, grateful to.

ceana, already, previously.

cĩt̃, 3. *m. gen.* an ceat̃a, *npl.* ceat̃anna, a shower (of rain).

claĩre, 4. *m.* an claĩre, *npl.* claĩreac̃a, a fence.

clor̃, act of hearing.

com̃uira, 5. *f. gen.* na com̃air̃an, *npl.* -rain, a neighbour.

cor̃ta. . . ó, tired of.

rẽimeois̃eac̃t̃, 3. *f. gen.* na rẽimeois̃eac̃ta, farming.

ponn, 1. *m. gen.* an fuinn, a desire.

leamb̃, 1. *m. gen.* an leimb̃, *npl.* leamb̃aí, a child.

pĩáta, 4. *m. npl.* -taí, a potato. *gsf.* pĩšne, tough, stiff.

rẽanñiaó, *v. noun.* of rẽanñ-puĩšim, I frighten, I terrify.

rl̃án roll̃áin, safe and sound.

rp̃eir̃, 2. *f. gen.* na rp̃eir̃e interest or pleasure in.

tar̃b̃, 1. *m. gen.* an taĩrb̃, a bull.

a leit̃éir̃ oe rẽanñiaó, such a fright.

an lá fé oir̃eac̃ad̃, the other day.

ar̃ a r̃on go (ná), although (not).

o'á f̃eac̃bar, however good.

um an õtaca ro, by this time.

as̃ mag̃ad̃ fé, mocking, making fun of.

ó, before verbs, as, since.

ĩz̃cear̃t̃, properly.

ir̃ õt̃ liom, I regret, am sorry.

beannãc̃t̃, 3. *f. gen.* na beannãc̃ta, a blessing.

anam̃, 3. *m. gen.* an anma, *npl.* anmanna, a soul.

coir̃, close by, near (*with gen.*).

fé mar, just as.

veimead, 1. *m. gen.* an veimead, an end.

pašar, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* an pašar and -a, *npl.* -anna, a kind, sort.

ir mictio oom, it is time for me.  
ionganad, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -ad and ionganta, wonder, surprise.

veacair, *gsf.*, veacra, difficult.  
méio, abstract noun of mói.

paio, " " paia.

luigeao, " " beaz.

as sol, weeping, crying.

bionntanar, 1. *m. gen.* an bionntanar, a present, gift.

aréir, last night (*adv.*).

imbliaona, this year (*adv.*).

#### XL.

acra, 4. *m., npl.* -ái, an acre.

alba, 5. *f. gen.* -an, Scotland.

báz, 3. *f. gen.* na báza, a bay.

banríogain, 3. *f. gen.* na banríogna, a queen.

caora, 5. *f. gen.* na caora, *npl.* caoiri, a sheep.

cliačán, 1. *m. gen.* an cliačáin, a side (of a hill).

coimteac, *gsf.* -tiže, wild, strange, foreign.

coitceanta, common, general.

an Daingean, 1. *m. gen.* -in, Dingle.

veapavóimeact, act of climbing.

eilir, 2. *f. gen.* -e, Elizabeth.

(p)ailt, 2. *f. gen.* na pailte, a cliff.

barra, 4. *m.* an barra, a crop.

riaðain, *gsf.* -e, wild.

fočmač, 1. *m. gen.* an fočmač a ruin.

iaičair, 1. *m. gen.* an iaičair, the western land.

ionnfuar, *adj. gsf.* -aije, cool.

iongantac, *gsf.* -taiže, wonderful.

lučmar, *gsf.* -aije, active, agile.  
mainirtir, 5. *f. gen.* na mainirtieac, a monastery.

míle, 4. *m. npl.* -lte (*not inflected after numerals*), a mile.

riogact, 3. *f. gen.* na riogacta, a kingdom.

ria, farther.

Spáinneac, 1. *m. gen.* -aič, Spaniard.

tair, *gsf.* -re, damp, moist.

éije, 5. *f. gen.* na h-éieann, Ireland.

Cruada Duba, The Reeks, Co. Kerry.

as inbeair, grazing.

uaižneac, *gsf.* -niže, lonely.

Loč Léin, the Lakes of Killarney.

iolair, 1. *m. gen.* an iolair, an eagle.

peall 1. *m. gen.* an feill, treachery.

Sionnainn, 2. *f. gen.* -e, the Shannon (also Sionna, 5. *f. gen.* -ann).

Tráig-Íí, Tralee.

leóitne, 4. *f. gen.* na leoitne, a breeze.

mám, 2. *f. gen.* na máime, a mountain pass.

Cáirc, 3. *f. gen.* Cáirca, Easter.

pona, happy.





anam, 3. *m. gen.* anma, *npl.* an-manna, a soul.

anall, *adv.*, motion over to this place.

aniall, *adv.*, motion from the west.

aniof, *adv.*, motion up from below.

anoi, *adv.*, motion from the east.

anoir, *adv.*, now.

anonn, *adv.*, motion over to the other side.

anuar, *adv.*, motion down from above.

annam, 50 h-annam, seldom, rarely.

annran, *adv.*, there, then.

annro, here

annruo, *adv.*, yonder, in that place.

aoö, 3. *m. gen.* aoöa, Hugh.

aoine, 4. *f.*, Friday; öe h-aoine, on Friday.

aoirroe, *adj. compar.* of áro, high, tall.

aoir, 2. *f.*, age; ceitpe bliadna o'aoir, four years old.

aoon, any (*aspirates*); aoon fear, any man.

aoon . . . amám, one; aoon lá amám, one day.

aoonac, 1. *m. gen.* -aiš, *pl.* aoon-taiše, a fair.

aopta, *adj.*, old, aged.

ar, *prep.*, on.

ar, whether (*before verb in past tense*) = an + ro.

ar, *poss. adj.*, our (*causes eclipsis*).

arán, 1. *m.*, bread.

araoon, both; riao araoon, both of them.

áro, *adj. compar.* aoirroe, high, tall.

árouiž-im, *fut.* ároóeoao, *vn.* ároužao, I raise, I hoist.

arar { say, says, said: *used only*  
arara { when the exact words of  
the speaker are given.

arar, 1. *m. gen.* arar, Art, Arthur.

arac, 1. *m. gen.* -aiš, *npl.* -aiše, a vessel.

arú (or atmužao): arú inoe, the day before yesterday; arú amáipeac, the day after to-morrow.

ar, *prep.*, out of; úraio ro bainc ar, to make use of; ar roin amac, thenceforward.

arab, *prep. pron.*, out of you (*pl.*).

arat, 1. *m. gen.* -ail, an ass.

arac, *prep. pron.*, out of them.

atari, *m. gen.* atar, *npl.* atipe(ac), a father.

atar, 1. *m.*, joy, gladness; tá atar oim, I am glad.

atmužao, a change; *vn.* of atmuž-im, I change. See arú.

## b.

ba, *n.*, *npl.* of bó, *f.*, a cow.

ba, *v.*, the past tense of ir (*causes aspiration*).

baö, *v.*, the conditional of ir (*causes aspiration*).

báo, 1. *m. gen.* báio, a boat.

báo iarcaiž, 1. *m. gen.* báio iarcaiž, a fishing boat.

báoóir, 3. *m. gen.* -óira, *pl.* óiri, boatman.

báo ráma, 1. *m.*, a rowing boat.

báo reoil, 1. *m.*, a sailing boat.

báo-aim, *fut.* báorao, *vn.* báoao, I drown.

báž, 3. *f. gen.* -a, a bay; báž an Oainžin, Dingle Bay.

baile, 4. *m.*, *npl.* bailte, a town, home; abaille, home-wards; aš baile, ra baile, ra mbaille, at home; ar baile, ó baile, from home.

bailiž-im, *fut.* baileoao, *vn.* bailižao, I gather.

bailiž-im liom, I go away.

bain-im, *fut.* bainrao, *vn.* bainc, I reap, I cut, I snatch.

bainne, 4. *m.*, milk.

baint, *v. noun* of bainim, I reap, &c.

báipeac, imbáipeac, to-morrow.

báirtéac, 2. *f. gen.* -ige, rain;  
 as báirtig, raining.  
 (as) balcaemeac, strolling.  
 balla, 4. *m. npl.* ballaí, a  
 wall.  
 bán, *adj. gsf.* báine, white.  
 banríogain, 3. *f. gen.* ban-  
 ríogna, a queen.  
 baoḡal, 1. *m. gen.* baoḡail,  
 danger.  
 baoḡalač, *adj. gsf.* baoḡal-  
 aige, dangerous.  
 barr, 1. *m. gen.* barr, top, sum-  
 mit; o'á barr, as a result of  
 it, by it; níl puinn o'á barr  
 asat, you have not much by it.  
 barrua, 4 *m.*, a crop.  
 bár, 1. *m. gen.* báir, death;  
 geibim bár, I die.  
 bata, 4. *m.*, a stick.  
 beao, 1st *pers. fut.* of táim, I  
 am.  
 beao, conditional of táim.  
 beas, *adj. compar.* luḡa, small,  
 little.  
 beal, 1. *m. gen.* béil, a mouth.  
 bealtaine, 4. *f.*, May.  
 bean, *f. gen.* mná, *dat.* mnaoi,  
*npl.* mná, *gen. pl.* ban, *dat.*  
*pl.* mnáib, a woman  
 beannačt, 3. *f. gen.* -a, a bless-  
 ing.  
 beara, *gen. of* bior, a stake, a  
 spit.  
 beinn, 1st *pers. sing. conditional*  
 of táim.  
 beir-im, *past* rug-ar, *fut.* béar-  
 rač, *vn.* bheirč, *v. adj.* beirčte,  
 I bear, I carry; rugao é, he  
 was born.  
 beir-im ar . . ar, I catch . .  
 by; rug ré ar an gcapall,  
 he caught the horse; beir-  
 ann ré ar lám oim, he  
 catches me by the hand.  
 beirt, 2. *f.* a pair, two persons  
 (gov. *gen. pl.* and aspirates);  
 beirt fear, two men.  
 beiríbeac, 1. *m. gen.* beiríbig,  
 a beast.

bí, *past tense of* tá, was; bí ré,  
 he was; raib ré, was he? ní  
 raib ré, he was not.  
 biač, 1. *m. gen.* bío, food.  
 bío, *habitual present of* tá, they  
 usually are.  
 bío, *gen. of* biač, food.  
 billeos, 2. *f. gen.* óige, *npl.* -óga,  
 a leaf.  
 bím, *hab. pres. of* tá, I usually  
 am.  
 binn, *gsf.* -e, melodious, sweet.  
 bínn, *imperf. of* tá, I used to  
 be.  
 bíonn ré, *hab. pres. of* tá, he  
 usually is.  
 bíoó ré, *imperf. of* tá, he used  
 to be.  
 biorán, 1. *m. gen.* áin, a pin.  
 bior, 3. *m. gen.* beara, a stake,  
 a spit, a point.  
 bíor, *past tense of* táim, I was.  
 bláč, 3. *m. gen.* bláča, *npl.*  
 -čanna, a blossom, a flower.  
 bliacain, 3. *f. gen.* bliacóna,  
*npl.* bliacóanta and bliacóna,  
 a year.  
 bliacóain bhirig, a leap year.  
 bliacóanta, *npl. of* bliacóain,  
 years.  
 bliacóna, *gen. of* bliacóain, a  
 year.  
 bó, *f. gen. dat.* bó, *dat.* buin,  
*npl.* ba, *gen. pl.* bó, *dat. pl.*  
 buaib, a cow.  
 boz, *adj. gsf.* buige, soft.  
 boz-aim, *fut.* bozrač, *vn.* bozao,  
 I soften.  
 boibo, 1. *m. gen.* buibo, a table,  
 a board.  
 boirca, 4. *m. npl.* -caí, a box.  
 botáinín, 4. *m. npl.* -níní, a  
 cabin, a hut.  
 bóčar, 1. *m. gen.* -air, *npl.*  
 bóičre, a road.  
 biraon, 1. *m. gen.* biraoim, *npl.*  
 biraona, a drop.  
 birat, 1. *m.*, *gen.* birait, a gar-  
 ment; a flag.  
 breač, 1. *m. gen.* briač, a trout.

bñeac, *gsf.* bñice, speckled.  
 bñeáz, *adj. compar.* bñeázta, splendid, fine.  
 bñeannoán, 1. *m. gen.* -oán, Brandon, Brendan.  
 bñeantán, 1. *m. gen.* -án, Brandon, Brendan.  
 bñeicpeárta, 4. *m.*, breakfast.  
 bñeir, 2. *f. gen.* bñeire, an increase: bñeir aḡur, more than—e.g., bñeir 7 céao, more than a hundred.  
 bñeirt, *gen.* bñeirt, beirt, *vn.* of beirtim, I bear.  
 bñeoite, *adj.*, sick, ill.  
 bñeoiteacht, 3. *f. gen.* -a, illness, sickness.  
 bñíḡ, 2. *f. gen.* -e, force, virtue, reason: o'á bñíḡ rin, for that reason, therefore.  
 bñur-im, *fut.* bñurfeao, *vn.* bñur-eao, I break.  
 bñó, *f. gen.* bñón, *npl.* bñóinte, a quern, a handmill, mill-stones.  
 bñóḡ, 2. *f. gen.* bñóige, *npl.* bñóḡa, a shoe.  
 buscail, 3. *m. gen.* -caila, *npl.* -cailí, a boy.  
 buaib, *dat. pl.* of bó, *f.*, a cow.  
 buail-im, *fut.* buailfeao, *vn.* bualaó, I strike, I beat, buailim . . aḡ, I knock at; buaiteann O. liom, I meet D.  
 bualaó, *gen.* buailte, *vn.* of buailim, I strike.  
 buróe, *adj.*, yellow.  
 buróeac . . oe, thankful . . . to.  
 buiróeacar, 1. *m. gen.* -cair, thanks.  
 (aḡ) buile, in a rage, mad.  
 (na) builḡ, *npl.* 1. *m.*, (the) bellows; builḡ is the *npl.* of bolḡ.  
 buin, *dat. sing.* of bó, *f.*, a cow.  
 buiro, *gen. sing. and npl.* of boiro, 1. *m.*, a table, a board.  
 bun, 1. *m. gen.* buin, bottom, foundation; i mbun, in charge

of, in care of; bí ré i mbun na ḡcapall, he was in charge of the horses.

## C.

cao, *interrog. pron.*, what.  
 cao éuise, { ḡo (ná), why  
 cao na éaoḡ, { (not); the ḡo  
 or ná (nač) is  
 omitted unless  
 a verb follows.  
 caile, 2. *f. gen.* -ce, chalk.  
 cailín, 4. *m.*, a girl.  
 caill-im, *fut.* caillfeao, *vn.* cailleamaint, I lose.  
 caillte, *verb. adj.* of caillim, lost: this word is frequently used in the sense of the English word "dead."  
 cainnt, 2. *f. gen.* -te, *npl.* -teanna, talk, speech: aḡ cainnt . . (le), talking . . (to).  
 cairín, 4. *m. npl.* -íní, a cap.  
 cáire, 4. *m.*, cheese.  
 caiteam, *vn.* of caitim, I throw, I spend, I waste.  
 caiteam aimprie, pastime, amusement.  
 cait-im, *fut.* caitefeao, *vn.* caiteam, I throw, I spend, I waste. This verb is used to translate the English verb "must." The *fut.* is generally used unless habitual action is implied. Cait-piró mé uil aḡaile, I must go home. Caittear é 'oéanam, it must be done (habitually). Cait ré uil amac, he had to go out.  
 calaó, 1. *m.*, a quay, a shore, a haven.  
 canncaríac, *adj. gsf.* -aige, ill-tempered.  
 (aḡ) cantain, warbling, singing.  
 caoi, 4. *f. npl.* caoite, an opportunity, occasion.  
 caol, *adj. gsf.* caoile, narrow, slender.  
 caoira, 5. *f. gen.* caoirac, *npl.* caoiruḡ, a sheep.



capall, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*  
capaill, a horse.

capa, 5. *m. and f. gen. -o, npl.*  
capaoe, a friend.

cárr, 1. *m.*, a cart, a car.

carrmaiz, 2. *f. gen.* cairrige or  
carrmaize, *npl.* carrmaizeáca, a  
rock.

carán, 1. *m.*, a path.

car-aim, *fut.* carpaó, *vn.* caraó,  
I turn, I bend. *The autonomous forms of this verb are used in the sense of the English verb "meet"; caraó fear oirca, they met a man.*

caróiz, 2. *f. gen. -óize*, a coat.

carúir, 1. *m. gen. -úir*, a hammer.

cat, 1. *m. gen.* cair, a cat.

caé, 3. *m. gen.* caéa, a battle.

caéain, *interrog. adv.*, when?  
*Nuair is never used in asking questions. Caéain is also spelled ca poin.*

caéair, 5. *f. gen.* caémaé, *npl.*  
caémaéa, a city.

Caéairi Saróibín, 5. *f.*, Cahir-  
oiveen (in Kerry).

caéaoir, 5. *f. gen.* caéaoirneáca,  
*npl.* -neáca, a chair.

cé, *interrog. pron.*, who? Cé was  
formerly spelled cia. Cé leir,  
whose is? cé aca, which,  
which of them?

ceáct, 3. *m. gen.* ceácta, *npl.*  
ceáctanna, a lesson.

Céadaoin, 2. *f.*, Wednesday; vé  
Céadaoin(e), on Wednes-  
day. Céadaoin=céao doine,  
the first fast day (in the  
week).

céao, *num. adj. pl.* ceáota, a  
hundred; the *pl. form* is not  
used after numerals—*e.g.*, oét  
zéao, 800. Céao takes a  
singular noun—*e.g.*, céao  
capall, a hundred horses.

céao, *ord. adj.* first; *causes as-  
piration, and is aspirated itself  
after an; an céao buacail, the first boy.*

céaona, *adj.*, same, similar;  
maí an zcéaona, likewise, in  
like manner, also.

céana, *adv.*, already, previously,  
before

ceangal, 1. *m. gen. -gal*, act  
of binding, a knot, a bond;  
áz ceangal . . (ve), binding,  
tying (to), fastening (to).

ceangl-aim, *fut.* ceanglócaó,  
*vn.* ceangal, or ceangailt, I  
tie, I bind, I fasten.

ceann, 1. *m. gen. sing. and npl.*  
cinn, a head, an end; a single  
individual or object—*e.g.*,  
ceann ve rna fearaib, one  
of the men; ceann aca, one  
of them; i zceann, at the end  
of; i zceann tāmáill, after  
a short time; zo ceánn i  
bpaó, for a long time.

ceannac, 1. *m. gen. -aiz*, *npl.*  
-aizé, act of buying, a pur-  
chase; áz ceannac, buying,  
purchasing.

ceannuiz-im, *fut.* ceannócaó, *vn.*  
ceannac, I buy, I purchase.

ceapc, 2. *f. gen.* cipece, *npl.*  
ceapca, a hen.

ceapoca, 5. *f. gen. -can*, *npl.*  
-cain, or -canna, a forge, a  
smithy.

ceapc, 1. *m. gen. cipc, or ceipc*,  
right, justice; ip ceapc vora,  
I ought; ba ceapc vuit vail  
abaile, you ought to have  
gone home; tá an ceapc  
ázat, you are right.

(a) ceáair, a numeral, four;  
this word can never be used  
before a noun; tá ré a ceá-  
air a élog, it is four o'clock;  
a trí ré ceáair, four times  
three.

ceatpamaó, *ord. adj.*, fourth;  
an ceatpamaó lá, the fourth  
day.

ceatpama, 5. *f. gen. -paman*, a  
quarter, a fourth part of any-  
thing.

céile, a fellow, companion; le  
 céile, le 'n-a céile, together.  
 ceirt, 2. *f. gen.* ceirte, *npl.*  
 -teanna, a question.  
 ceirtig-im, *fut.* ceirteoḁav, *vn.*  
 ceirtigḁav, I question; ceir-  
 tigḁear, let (people) question.  
 ceirte, *num. adj.*, four.  
 ceol, 1. *m. gen.* ceoil, *npl.*  
 ceolta, music.  
 céaca, } which (of them)?  
 cioca, }  
 ciarraíḁe, Kerry.  
 cill, 2. *f. gen.* cille, a church,  
 cell.  
 Cill Áríne, 2. *f.*, Killarney.  
 cím, I see; ní feicim, I do not  
 see; connacar, I saw; ní  
 feacar, I did not see; círeav,  
 I shall see; ní feicfeav, I  
 shall not see; *vn.* feircint or  
 feircint.  
 (or)cionn, over, above (*gov.*  
*gen.*); cionn is the old dat.  
 case of ceann; i gcionn, at  
 the end of.  
 cionn ré, he sees; ní feiceann  
 ré, he does not see.  
 cipín, 4. *m. npl.* -íní, a chip of  
 wood, a match.  
 cipeán, 1. *m. gen.* -eáin, a basket.  
 cirtín, 2. *f. gen.* -íne, a kitchen.  
 cit, 3. *m. gen.* ceata, *npl.*  
 ceatanna, a shower.  
 claiḁe, 4. *m. npl.* claḁaḁa or  
 claḁtaḁa, a fence.  
 cláir, 1. *m. gen.* cláir, *npl.*  
 cláira or cláiraḁa, a table.  
 cleite, 4. *m. npl.* -tí, a feather.  
 cliaḁán, 1. *m. gen.* -ḁáin, a  
 side (of a hill).  
 cloḁ, 2. *f. gen.* cloice, *npl.*  
 cloca, a stone.  
 cloḁ, 1. *m. gen.* cluiḁ, a clock,  
 a bell; a h-aon a cloḁ, one  
 o'clock.  
 cloir-im, I hear; *this verb is*  
*regular except in past tense—*  
*viz., éust-ḁ(r), and verbal noun,*  
*cloirtim, cloirtint, or clor.*

clor, *verbal noun* of cloirim,  
 and cluinim.  
 cluiḁ, *gen. sing.* of cloḁ, a clock,  
 a bell.  
 cluin-im, I hear; past tense  
 éualar; *see* cloirim.  
 cnoc, 1. *m. gen.* cnuic, a hill;  
 Cnoc an Iolair, Mount Eagle,  
 a few miles west of Dingle.  
 coca, 4. *m. npl.* cocaí, a cock  
 of hay.  
 cora, *gen. sing.* of curo, 3. *f.*, a  
 share, a part.  
 coḁlaḁ, *vn.* of coḁl-aim, I sleep;  
 tá ré 'na coḁlaḁ, he is asleep;  
 táir ríav 'na gcoḁlaḁ, they  
 are asleep; tá coḁlaḁ oim,  
 I am sleepy.  
 coḁl-aim, *fut.* coḁlóḁav, *vn.*  
 coḁlaḁ, I sleep.  
 coicḁreap, 2. *f. gen.* -re, *npl.*  
 -eaca, a fortnight.  
 coill, 2. *f. gen.* -lle, *npl.* coillte,  
 a wood.  
 coillte, *npl.* of coill.  
 coimḁeac, *gsf.* -ḁíge, wild (of  
 the sea), strange, foreign.  
 coinín, 4. *m.*, a rabbit.  
 coinne, 4. *f.*, expectation; ní  
 raibḁ aon coinne agam leir,  
 I did not expect him at all.  
 i gcoinne, } against, towards.  
 i gcoinnib, }  
 coinneal, 2. *f. gen.* coinnle, *npl.*  
 coinnlí, a candle, a torch.  
 cóir, *gsf.* cóira, right, just,  
 proper; ir cóir dom, I ought;  
 ir cóira tuit toul ḁbaile,  
 you had better go home; ba  
 cóira dom fanamaint, it would  
 have been better for me to  
 remain.  
 i gcóir, for, in store for (*governs*  
*genitive*).  
 coirce, 4. *m.*, oats.  
 (le) coir, near, beside (*governs*  
*genitive*).  
 coire, *gen. sing.* of cor, 2. *f.*, a foot.  
 coirḁeacḁ, 3. *f.*, travelling on  
 foot.

coitcheanta, *adj.*, common, general; *adv.* generally.  
 oí comair, in presence of, in front of, before (*gov. genitive*).  
 comairle, 4. *f.*, an advice.  
 comgar, 1. *m. gen.* -gar, a short out; i gcomgar, near.  
 comla, 5. *f. gen.* -lan, *npl.* -lain, a door, a gate (*i.e.*, the movable part); a valve.  
 comlíon-aim, *reg.*, I fulfil.  
 comnuíðe, *verb. noun of comnuíðim*, I dwell; táim im comnuíðe i gCorkaig, I live in Cork.  
 i gcomnuíðe, *adv.*, always.  
 comra, 5. *f. gen.* -riann, *npl.* -rianna, a chest, a large box.  
 comráð, 1. *m. gen.* -ráir, -ráda, *npl.* -ráirte, a conversation, a dialogue.  
 comurra, 5. *f. gen.* -ran, *npl.* -rain, a neighbour.  
 connac, 1st pers. *sing. past tense* of *éim*, I saw; ní feaca-  
 dar, they did not see, *cf.* *éim*.  
 connrae, 4. *f. npl.* connraete, a county.  
 conur, *interrog. adv.*, how.  
 cor, 1. *m. gen.* cuir, a stir, a move; i n-do' (don) cor, on any account, at all; do'n cor ro, on this occasion, this time.  
 Corca uí Duibne, a district in West Kerry; it really means the race of Ó Duibne.  
 corcán, 1. *m. gen.* -cáin, a pot.  
 coróin, 5. *f. gen.* -neac, or ónac, *npl.* -neaca, -ónaca, a crown, five shillings.  
 corráin, 1. *m. gen.* corráin, a reaping hook, a jaw; it also means a serrated mountain, as in Corráin Tuait, in Kerry, the highest mountain in Ireland (3,410 ft.).

corra, *verbal adj.*, tired, exhausted.  
 cor, 2. *f. gen.*, coire, *npl.*, cora, a foot.  
 criann, 1. *m. gen.* criainn, *npl.* criainn, a tree.  
 ceara, *gen. sing. of cruor*, a belt.  
 críoch, 2. *f. gen.* críche, *npl.* críocha, an end.  
 críochnuíðim, *fut.* -nócao, *vn.* -nuḡaó, I finish, I terminate.  
 crionna old (*outside of Munster this word means prudent*).  
 cruor, 3. *m. gen.* ceara, a belt, a girdle.  
 cruó-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -aó, I hang; ar cruóaó, hanging.  
 cruom-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -aó, I stoop, I bend; cruomaim ar, I commence, I set about.  
 na Cruaça, the Reeks in Kerry: cruaca is the plural of cruac, 2. *f. gen.* -aiche, a heap, a stack.  
 cruó, 1. *m. gen.* cruir, *npl.* -irte, a horse-shoe.  
 cruó-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -aó, *v. adj.* cruírt, I milk.  
 cruíteacat, 3. *f.*, wheat.  
 éuar, went; ní éadair, éadair, did not go. See téigim.  
 cuairt, 3. *f. gen.* -airta, *npl.* -airtanna, a visit.  
 éualar ré, he heard. See cloirim.  
 éualar, I heard. See cloirim.  
 cuan, 1. *m. gen.* cuain, *npl.* cuanta, a harbour.  
 éúca, towards them.  
 éúgainn, towards us.  
 éúgam, towards me.  
 éúgat, towards thee.  
 éuici, towards her.  
 cuir 3. *f. gen.* cooa, *npl.* coo-anna, cooca, a share, part.  
 cúig, *num. adj.*, five.  
 éuige, towards him; cao éuige, why? (what for?)



cúil, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a fly.  
 cuimín, *f.*, remembrance, memory; *ir* cuimín liom, I remember.  
 cuimníng-im, *fut.* -neočao, *vn.* -nužao, I remember, think of: followed by the preposition *ar*.  
 cúinne, 4. *f. npl.* -ní, a corner, an angle.  
 cuir-im, *fut.* -peao, *vn.* cuir; I put, I send, I sow; cuirim i n-úil do, I inform.  
 cuirítear, let (people) put.  
 culaic, 2. *f. gen.* -e, a suit.  
 cúpla, a pair, a couple (*with gen.*).  
 cuma, *ir* cuma liom, I don't care.  
 cuma, 4. *f. pl.* cumča, way, manner; *ar* an gcuma ro, in this manner.  
 cur, verbal noun of cuirim; *as* cur, putting, sending, sowing.

# o.

oá, *num. adj.*, two; causes aspiration, and takes dual number (Ceacht XV.).  
 oá, *conj.*, if; causes eclipsis.  
 o'á, to its, to his, &c.; before *abs. noun* o'á is equivalent to the English adverbs "however" and "the"—*e.g.*, o'á doimhe, however high; o'á luatac't 'reao *ir* fearr, the sooner the better.  
 an Oaingean, 1. *m.*, Dingle.  
 oaoine, *npl.* of uaine, a person.  
 Oaraoim, *f.*, Thursday: Oé'm-oaoim, on Thursday.  
 oac, 3. *m. gen.* oaca, *npl.* -čanna, a colour.  
 oacaó, { *num. adj.* forty: fol-  
 oá fíció, { lowed by singular  
                   { noun.  
 oe, of, out of, from; takes *r* before the plural article, *oe rna*.

oé (oia), an old word for day, it is used now before the names of the days of the week—*e.g.*, oé Oomnaic, on Sunday, &c., also in inoé, yesterday, and inoia, to-day.  
 oeaao, 1. *m. gen.* -aió, haste, hurry.  
 oeaair, *gsf.* oeaia, hard, difficult.  
 oeaš-ar, *depend. past.* of téiž-im; čuaoar, I went; ní čeaš-ar, I did not go.  
 oeaib, 2. *f. gen.* oeilbe, a picture; statue.  
 oeaib, *gsf.* oeaiba, poor, destitute.  
 oeailliam, 1. *m. gen.* -iam, appearance; do réim oeailliam, apparently, probably.  
 oéan-pao, I shall do or make.  
 oeara; tugaim pé noeara, I notice.  
 oearbriacair, *m. gen.* -čar, *npl.* -briacrača, a brother.  
 oearic, *gsf.* oearice, red.  
 oearic-aim, *fut.* -pao, *vn.* -ao, I redden, light (a pipe, &c.).  
 oear, *gsf.* oearie, pretty, nice; an lám oear, the right hand.  
 oeič, *num. adj.*, ten; causes eclipsis and prefixes *n* to vowels.  
 oéioeanač, *gsf.* -aiže, late; le oéioeanaicže, lately.  
 oeimin, go oeimin, indeed.  
 oeirpigeac't, 3. *f. gen.* -ča, difference.  
 oeim-im, *fut.* oéanpao, *vn.* oéanaim, I do, I make.  
 oeintear, (people) make; is made.  
 oeirbfiúr, *f. gen.* -peacair, *dat.* -riair, *npl.* -peacamača or -fiúmača, a sister.  
 oeirpeao, 1. *m. gen.* -míó, an end; an lá pé oeirpeao, the other day, a few days ago.  
 Oeirpeao požmair, *m.*, October.



veipim, *past* toubar-ar (toubart),  
*fut.* véarpar, *vn.* ráð, *v. adj.*  
 ráðote, *imper. mood* abair,  
*I say: when followed by prep.*  
 le it means I tell; abair le  
 Brian go, 7rl., tell Brian  
 that, &c.; toubairt ré liom,  
 he told me.

veoç, *f. gen.* oige, *dat.* oig, *npl.*  
 veoça, a drink, a draught.

noiaio (gov. gen.), after; im  
 oiaio, after me; 'na oiaio ran,  
 after that.

vian, *gsf.* véine, hard, laborious;  
 strict, severe.

víceall, *l. m. gen.* -cill, one's  
 best endeavour.

víceallac, *gsf.* -aige, energetic.

vinnéar, *l. m. gen.* -éir, a dinner.

vioçlaontar, *imper. auton.*, let  
 (people) decline.

vioçaim, *fut.* -par, *vn.* vóioç, I  
 sell (le, to), vóioçaim . . . ar,  
 I pay for.

víon, *l. m. gen.* vín, thatch, a  
 cover, a shelter.

víneac, *gsf.* -ige, straight, exact;  
 go víneac, exactly.

vóça(ò), *compar.* vóçaiòe, pro-  
 bable, likely.

vóic, { *2. f., conjecture, opinion;*  
 ir vóic liom, I think; ba  
 vóic, { vóic leat ar, . . . you  
 would think by. . .

vóman, *l. m. gen.* -ain, the  
 world.

vóinnac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, Sun-  
 day, vé vóinnac, on Sunday.

vónn, *gsf.* vóinne, brown.

vópar, *l. m. gen.* -air, *npl.*  
 vóipre, a door.

vóparavóineac, *3. f. gen.* -a,  
 act of climbing.

vóioçeo, *l. m. gen.* -cío, a  
 bridge,

vóuò, *l. m. gen.* ró, difficulty,  
 trouble, toil.

vóu, *gsf.* vóibe, black.

vóubar, *ré*, he said. See  
 veipim.

toubart, I said.

toubar-ar, I said. See veipim.

vóil, *2. f. gen.* -e, a desire; tá  
 vóil aige, he desires.

vóillesbar, *l. m. gen.* -air,  
 foliage.

vóilleos, *2. f. gen.* -oige, *npl.*  
 -osç, a leaf.

vóine, *4. m. npl.* vóoine, a  
 person.

vóineac, *3. f., state of being*  
 awake; táim im vóineac, I  
 am awake.

vóirig-im, *fut.* -veoçao, *vn.*  
 -veac, I awaken.

vóin, *m. gen.* vóin and vóina,  
 a fort, a fortress.

vóin-aim, *fut.* -par, *vn.* -að, I  
 shut, I close.

## e.

éarac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, *npl.*  
 -aige, cloth; culair éarac,  
 a suit (of clothes); a gcuir

éarac, their clothes.

eagla, *4. f., fear*; tá eagla oim  
 or ir eagla liom, I am afraid.

éasparail, *compar.* -parail,  
 strange, matchless, peculiar.

éan, *l. m. gen.* éin, a bird.

éanair, *f., January.*

éarac, *l. m. gen.* -aig, Spring.

eatopra, *prep. pron.*, between  
 them.

eile, other, another; an éao  
 . . . eile, the next.

eilir, *2. f., Elizabeth.*

n-éineac le, along with, in  
 company with.

éinne, anyone.

éirge, *vn. gen.* éirigte, act of  
 rising.

éirig-im, *fut.* éirveoçao, *vn.*  
 éirge, I arise; éirgeann liom,  
 I succeed.

eit(i)-im, *fut.* eit(i)leoçao,  
*vn.* eit(i)ç, I fly.

eoçair, *5. f. gen.* eoçrac, *npl.*  
 -racça, a key.

eolap, 1. *m. gen.* -air, knowledge; *tá eolap ašam*, I know.

eorpa, 4. and 5. *f. gen. id.* or -an, barley.

*f.*

fao, 1. *m. fao, f.*, length, distance; *ar fao*, entirely; *i bpa*, far off (space or time); *par i bpa*, before long; *paó ó* (foin), long ago; *go ceann i bpa*, for a long time; *an fao*, &c., whilst, as long as.

faoa, *compar. fuioe*, or *ria*, long.

faš-aim, *ful. -fao, vn. pášaint* or *pášail(t)*, I leave.

faš-aim, *ful. šeobao*, *šeabao*, *dep. ful. fašfao, vn. fašail*, I find, I get.

faill, 2. *f. gen. -e*, a cliff.

faílte, 4. *f.*, a welcome, a greeting.

(aš) faíne, watching (*ar*).

faíriše, 4. *f.*, a sea.

faíte, 4. *f.*, *npl. -í, -ceaca*, a lawn, an exercise-ground; *faíte an imeaíta*, the playground.

falla, 4. *m.*, a wall.

fan-aim, *ful. -fao, vn. -ainaint*, I remain; *fan-aim le*, I wait for.

panainaint, *vn. of panaim*.

pé, under; *pé mar*, just as.

peabap, 1. and 3. *m. gen. -air* or *apa* excellence, goodness; *o'á peabap*, however good; *aš oul i bpeabap*, getting better, improving.

peabpa, 4., February.

péac-aim, *ful. -fao, vn. péacaint*, I look; *péacaim ar*, I look at.

(ar) peao (*gov. gen.*), during.

péao-aim, *ful. -fao*; I am able; I can.

(ní) peaoar, I do not know; *ní peaoar pé*, he does not know.

peall, 1. *m. gen. peill* (also *f. gen. peille*), treachery.

pear, 1. *m. gen. rir*, *npl. rir*, a man.

péar, 1. *m. gen. péir*, grass.

aš péarac, grazing.

pearanail, *gsf. -amla*, manly.

pearis, 2. *f. gen. reirše*, anger; *tá pearis oim*, I am angry.

pearir, better; *compar. of mar*; *ir pearir liom*, I prefer; *ir pearir oom*, it is better for me.

peicim, *dep. form of cím*, I see.

peicrint, *vn. of cím*, I see.

peim, 2. *f. gen. -me*, a farm.

peimeoir, 3. *m. gen. -oia. npl. -oirí*, a farmer.

peimeoirac, 3. *f. gen. -a*, farming.

peicrint, *verb. noun of cím*, I see.

aš péiteam le (*ar*), waiting for, expecting.

peoirte, withered, faded, *v. adj. of peoraim*.

peoil, 3. *f. gen. -ola*, flesh, meat.

piaraim, *compar. -ne*, wild, savage.

piaruiš-im, *ful. -pióao, vn. -uiše*, I enquire, I ask; takes prep. *oe*.

piče, twenty; *gen. pičao, dat. pičo, npl. pičo*; takes noun in singular number.

pill-im, *ful. -peao, vn. -eao*, I return, I fold, I wrap.

pior, 3. *m. gen. peapa*, knowledge; *tá a pior ašam*, I know.

piú, *ir piú liom*, &c. See *Ceačt* 32.

piuč-aim, *ful. -fao, vn. -ao*, I boil (*intrans.*); *ar piučar*, boiling.

pliuč, *gsf. pliče*, wet.

pocat, 1. *m. gen. -ail*, a word.

pošluim-im, pošluim-išim, *ful. -eoao, vn. pošluim*, I learn.

פוֹשְׁמַן, 1. *m. gen.* -אין, Autumn, harvest.

פוֹשְׁנָם, 1. *m. gen.* אין, being of service; טָאם אין פּוֹשְׁנָם, I am well.

פּוֹלְלִין, *gsf.* -ne, wholesome.

פּוֹנֵן, 1. *m. gen.* פּוֹנֵן, a desire; the air of a song; טָא פּוֹנֵן אָפֵן, I desire; אָז זאבאָל פּוֹנֵן, singing.

פּוֹטְמָא, 1. *m. gen.* -אִיז, a ruin.

פּרעאַנט, 4. *m.*, an answer.

פּראַט, 3. *m. gen.* -טא, coldness.

פּראַטאָ, 1. *m. gen.* -אִיז, plundering, robbing.

פּראַטויז־ים, *fut.* -וועט, *vn.*

פּראַטאָ, I plunder, I rob, I carry off by force.

פּראַזאָל, *vn.* of פּראַזאָל, I sew.

פּראָ, *gsf.* פּראָ, cold.

פּרוע, *compar.* of פּרוע, long.

פּרױטלאַכ, 1. *m. gen.*, -לייז, a remnant, a remainder.

פּויל, 3. *f. gen.* פּוילא, blood.

פּויל, *dep. pres.* of טאָ: נאָ פּויל רע אַן? is it not there?

פּוילטאָ, *gsf.* -טייז, bloody.

פּוֹנֵן, *gen. sing.* of פּוֹנֵן.

פּוֹנֵן, *prep. pron.*, under us.

פּוֹנֵנעס, 2. *f. gen.* -עוֹיזע, *npl.* -עוֹזא, a window.

פּוֹנֵטע, *verb. adj.*, well-knit, well-formed.

פּוֹנֵטע, 4. *m.*, act of harrowing.

פּוֹנֵטע, *prep. pron.*, under me.

פּוֹט, „ under thee.

פּוֹטא, „ under them.

## ז.

זאבא, 4. and 5. *m. gen.* זאבא,

זאבאָן, *npl.* זאבאָנע, a smith.

זאבאָו, 1. *m.*, want, need, distress; נאָ זאבאָו וועט אַ מאָו, &c. I need not say, &c.; טאָ

זאבאָו אָסאָם לײַ, I need it.

זאבאָל, 3. *f. gen.* -אָלע, act of taking, seizing, &c.; אָז זאבאָל אַן בּוֹטאָן, going along the road; אָז זאבאָל פּוֹנֵן, singing.

זאב־אין, *fut.* זעבאָו (זאבפּאָו), *vn.* זאבאָל, I take, I seize, &c.;

זאבאָל פּאַרדוֹן אָזאָ (or זאבאָו מוֹ לײַט־רעאַל), I beg your pardon; excuse me.

זאָ, *distr. adj.*, each, every.

זאָאָן, 1. *m. gen.* -אין, a fox-hound.

זאָללע, 4. *m.*, act of laughing, laughter.

זאָט, 2. *f. gen.* זאָטע, a wind.

זאָט, *gsf.* זאָטע, rough; אַנאַ-זאָט, very rough.

זאָרען, 1. *m. gen.* -עין, a little boy.

זאָרעוֹ or זאָרעוֹ, short.

זעל, *gsf.* זעלע, bright, white.

זעלל־אין, *fut.* -פּאָו, *vn.* -אַמאָנט, I promise.

זעללאַמאָנט, *vn.* of זעללאַאין, a promise.

זעָר, *gsf.* זעָרע, sharp, steep.

זעָרע, *gsf.* זעָרע, short.

זעָרעכאַלע, 4. *m.*, a little girl.

זעָב־אין, I get, I find; *dep. pres.*

פּאַז־אין; *past* פּאַז־עאָר; *fut.*

זעבאָו or זעבאָו, *dep. fut.*

פּאַזעאָו or פּאַזפּאָו; *vn.* פּאַ-זאָלע.

זעִימפּעאָו, 1. *m. gen.* -פּוֹו, winter.

זעִימפּע, *gsf.* of זעִימפּע, short.

זעִימפּעכט, 3. *f. gen.* -א, shortness, nearness.

זעִל־אין, *fut.* -פּאָו, *vn.* -אָו, I take, I receive.

זעִלן, *gsf.* זעִלנע, clean.

זעִלר, *adj. gsf.* זעִלרע; green (of grass, &c.); more usually grey; אַז, פּוֹל זעִלר, capall זעִלר; chilly.

זעִלר, 1. *m. gen.* זעִלר, a look (of a door).

זעִלר־אין, *fut.* -פּאָו, *vn.* -אַע (אין), I call.

זעִלען, 3. *m. gen.* זעִלענא, *npl.* זעִלענטא, a glen, a valley.

זעִלר־אין, *fut.* -פּאָו, *vn.* -אָו, I harness, I prepare.

זעִלר־אין, *fut.* -פּעאָו, *vn.* -עאַט, I set out, I depart.

ḡnátac, *gsf.* -aiḡe, usual, customary.

ḡnó, *m. gen.* ḡnóta, *npl.* -ta or tái, business, occupation.

ḡnótac, *gsf.* -aiḡe, busy.

ḡoile, 4. *m.*, appetite, stomach.

ḡoim, *gsf.* ḡuime, blue.

ḡráinne, 4. *m. npl.* -í, -neaca, a grain, a small quantity.

ḡreannmar, *gsf.* -aiḡe, funny, amusing, queer.

ḡuan, 2. *f. gen.* ḡréine, *npl.* ḡuanta, the sun.

ḡuaḡ, 2. *f. gen.* ḡuaḡe, hair.

ḡuailne, *npl.* of ḡuala.

ḡuala, 5. *f. gen.* -ann, *npl.* ḡuailne, a shoulder.

ḡúna, 4. *m. npl.* ḡúnaí, a gown, dress.

ḡuḡ, 3. *m. gen.* ḡoḡa, a voice.

## 1.

iaḡall, 1. *m. gen.* -aill, obligation, constraint; éuir ré

iaḡall air, he compelled him.

iarann, 1. *m. gen.* -ainn, iron.

iarui-dim, *fut.* -ḡao, *vn.* -aiḡ, I beseech, I ask; this verb is followed by the prep. air; cf.

ḡiaḡuiḡim.

iaruaḡt, 3. *f. gen.* -ta, an attempt.

iarḡair, 1. *m.*, the western district.

iarḡ, 1. *m. gen.* éirḡ, a fish.

(aḡ) iarḡac, fishing.

ioir, *prep.*, between.

im, 2. *m. gen.* -e, butter.

imeall, 1. *m. gen.* imill, an edge, a border.

imeairḡa, *gen.* of imiḡt, act of playing.

imeairḡ, among (*gov. gen.*).

imḡim, *fut.* -eoḡao, *vn.* imiḡt, I play.

imḡníom, 3. *m. gen.* -a, care, anxiety, concern.

imḡeoḡao, I shall go away. See imḡiḡim.

imḡiḡim, *fut.* imḡeoḡao, *vn.* imḡeaḡt, I go away.

(aḡ) inḡear, grazing.

inneal, 1. *m. gen.* -nill, and 2. *f. gen.* innille, a machine, an apparatus.

inneal bainḡe, a mowing machine.

inneal buailḡe, a threshing machine.

inneoin, 3. *f. gen.* -ona, *npl.* -onaḡa, an anvil.

inneorao, } I shall tell.

inneoḡao, }

innḡim, *fut.* inneorao, innre-

oḡao, *vn.* innḡint (ḡo), I tell.

ioḡair, 1. *m. gen.* -air, an eagle.

ioḡao, 1. *m.*, plurality; uimḡir

ioḡairḡ, the plural number.

(an) ioḡao, too much (*gov. gen.*).

ioḡain(ḡ), 3. *f. gen.* -ána, playing

at hurley.

ioḡair, 1. *m. gen.* -air, act of carrying.

ioḡpuiḡim, *fut.* -póḡao, *vn.* -páil or -póḡ, I turn.

ionao, 1. *m. gen.* -ao, a place;

i n-ionao, instead of.

ionnḡair, *gsf.* -aiḡe, cool.

ionnḡairḡ, 2. *f. gen.* -e, act of tumbling, rolling, wallowing.

ionḡantaḡ, *gsf.* -aiḡe, wonderful.

ionḡna(ḡ), 4. *m. or f.*, wonderment, astonishment; tá ionḡ-

na oim, I am astonished.

ionnḡuiḡim, *fut.* -tóḡao, *vn.* -táil or -tóḡ, I turn, I change.

ionnḡta, *prep. pron.*, in them.

ioḡlann, 2. *f. gen.* -ainne, a hag-

gard; also ioḡla, 5 *f. gen.* -ann.

íreal, *gsf.* írle, low.

írteaḡ, *adv.* (motion), in, in-

wards; írteaḡ i, into.

írḡiḡ, *adv.* (rest), in, inside.

írḡoirḡe, *adv.*, at night, in the night.

íḡim, *fut.* ioḡao, *vn.* íḡe, I eat.

iuil or iúl, knowledge; cuimim

i n-iuil ḡo, I inform.

iúl, 1. *m.*, July.



## L.

lá, *m. gen.* lae, *dat.* ló, *pl.* laeta, laeteanta, a day; lá spéine, a sunny day.

lača, *5. f. gen.* lačan, *npl.* lačaim, a duck.

laeteanta, *days.* See lá.

laḡ, *gsf.* laige, weak.

láioir, *gsf.* láioire, strong.

láir, *5. f. gen.* lárač, *npl.* lárača, a mare.

láirneac, *adj. and adv.*, present, presently, immediately.

lám, *2. f. gen.* láime, *npl.* láma, a hand.

lampa, *4. m. npl.* -paí, a lamp.

lán, *adj.*, full.

láir, *1. m.*, middle, floor, ground; i láir, in the middle; ar láir, on the ground (laid low).

larač, *vn. of* lar-aim, I light, I burn; ar larač, on fire, burning, glowing.

lartaill oe, on the further side of, beyond.

leabair, *1. m. gen.* -air, a book.

leabairlann, *2. f. gen.* -ainne, a library.

lean-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -amaint, I follow; leanaim oe, I stick to; lean oir (leat), continue.

leair, *1. m. gen.* leir, *npl.* leair, a child.

leap, *3. m. gen.* -a, benefit, improvement; tuḡar comairle a leapa oo, I gave him a profitable advice; ḡo ḡcuir, Dia ar oo leap tú, may God direct you.

leat, *2. f. gen.* leite, a half, a side; leat is used for one of a pair—e.g., leat-íuil, one eye; bí sí ar leat-íuil, she was one-eyed; pé leat, separately, apart; i leit, aside, over; ḡab i leit, come aside, come here; i leat-taoir, aside to one side; a leat, half of it.

leat-aim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -ač, I spread, I widen; tá an ooḡar

ar leat, the door is open; oo leat a íuite air, he opened his eyes in astonishment.

leatan, *gsf.* leitne, broad, wide. leatanač, *1. m. gen.* -air, a page (of a book).

leatair, *1. m. gen.* -air, leather. leat-čoróin, half a crown. See coróin.

leat uair, *2. f. gen.* -uair, half an hour.

léi, *prep. pron.*, with her.

léigear, *vn. of* léigim.

léigim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* leigint, leogaint, I allow.

léigim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -ear, ear, I read.

léimim, *fut.* -rao, *vn.* -neac, I leap, I jump.

ḡo léir, *adv.*, entirely.

leir, *prep. pron.*, with him; also the form of the prep. le before the article—e.g., leir an; also. leirceamail, *gsf.* -míla, lazy, slothful.

ḡo leir, and a half. See leat.

i leir, over, aside.

leiréir, *2. f. npl.* -óí, kind, sort; a leiréir, the "like of" him; a leiréir pin oe iur, such a thing as that.

leirir. See lirir.

leo, *prep. pron.*, with them.

ḡo leor, plenty, abundance.

leatróir, *2. f. npl.* -óí, a ball.

líon tíḡe, a household.

liom, *prep. pron.*, with me.

líon, *1. m. gen.* lín, *npl.* líonta, a net.

líon-aim, *fut.* -rao, -ač, I fill.

lirir, *2. f. gen.* lirir, *npl.* lirir, a letter (also leirir).

loč, *3. m. gen.* loča, a lake; loč lén, the Lakes of Killarney.

lom, *adj. gsf.* luime, bare.

lonrou, *1. m. gen.* -uir, a black bird.

long, *2. f. gen.* lunge, a ship.

lonnroun, 2. *f. gen.* -uine, London.  
 loĩĩ, 1. *m. gen.* luĩĩĩ, a track;  
 aĩ loĩĩ, looking for, pursuing.  
 luać, 3. *m. gen.* luaća, price,  
 value, worth.  
 lũaĩoe, 4. *f.*, lead; peann  
 lũaĩoe, a "lead" pencil.  
 luan, 1. *m.*, Monday; oé luan,  
 on Monday.  
 lúb-aim, *fut.* -paũ, *vn.* -aũ, I  
 bend.  
 luĩa, *compar.* of beaĩ, small,  
 few.  
 luĩĩĩĩĩ, 4. *m.*, August.  
 luĩĩĩĩĩ, *gsf.* -aĩĩe, active, quick,  
 agile.

## m.

má, ; causes aspiration.  
 mac, 1. *m. gen.* mic, a son.  
 macánta, *adj.*, honest, upright.  
 maũĩaũ, 1. *m. gen.* -aũ, *npl.*  
 -aũoe, a dog.  
 maĩaũ, 1. *m. gen.* -aũ, mocking,  
 joking; aĩa maĩaũ fé or aĩa  
 oéanaĩ maĩaũ fé, making  
 fun of.  
 maĩoe, 4. *m.*, a stick.  
 maĩoe-ĩáĩĩa, 4. *m.*, an oar.  
 maĩoean, 2. *f. gen.* -oĩe, morn-  
 ing; aĩ maĩoĩn, in the morn-  
 ing.  
 maĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ, 4. *m. gen.* maĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ,  
*npl.* -ĩĩ, a master.  
 maĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ, 5. *f. gen.* -ĩĩeac, a  
 monastery.  
 maĩĩ-ĩĩ, *fut.* -ĩĩeũ, *vn.* -eacĩn,  
 I live, I exist.  
 maĩĩĩeac, 1. *m. gen.* -aĩĩ, a  
 sailor.  
 máĩa, 4. *m. npl.* -laĩ, a bog.  
 maĩ, as; aspirates; maĩ a  
 (eclipsing) where (*not inter-*  
*rog.*).  
 maĩa, *gen. sing.* of muĩĩ, a sea;  
*conj.*, unless.  
 maĩĩeac, 1. *m. gen.* -aĩĩ, a horse-  
 man, a rider.  
 maĩĩeacĩĩeac, 3. *f. gen.* -a, act of  
 riding.

maĩĩaũ, 1. *m. gen.* -aũ, *npl.*  
 -aũoe, a market; aĩ an maĩ-  
 ĩaũ, at the market.  
 maĩĩ, *compar.* feaĩĩĩ, good.  
 maĩĩ, 1. *m. gen.* maĩĩĩ, Tues-  
 day; oé maĩĩĩ, on Tuesday.  
 maĩĩĩĩa, 4. *m.*, March.  
 maĩĩĩĩĩ, *f. gen.* -aĩ, *npl.* maĩĩĩ-  
 ĩeac, a mother.  
 meaũon, 1. *m. gen.* -oĩn, middle;  
 meaũon-lae, midday; meaũ-  
 on-oĩoe, midnight.  
 meaũon-ĩoĩĩĩĩĩĩĩ, September  
 (the middle of the harvest).  
 meaĩĩ, *m.*, a magpie.  
 meaĩa, *gen.* of mĩĩ, honey.  
 meaũoĩĩĩĩĩ-ĩĩ, *fut.* -oũeac, *vn.*  
 oũĩaũ, I increase.  
 meaĩĩeac, 1. *m.*, a thimble;  
 feaĩĩ na meaĩĩeac, the  
 thimble-rigger.  
 meap, 3. *m. gen.*, meap, esteem;  
 tá meap aĩa aĩ, I esteem.  
 meap, *compar.* of oĩc, bad.  
 meap-aim, *fut.* -paũ, *vn.* meap,  
 I think, I judge, I consider.  
 méĩo, *m.*, amount, quantity;  
 cé méĩo, how much? how  
 many? o'á méĩo, however  
 great.  
 meĩĩ-ĩĩ, *fut.* -ĩĩeũ, *vn.* meĩĩĩ;  
 I grind.  
 meĩĩeac, 1. *m. gen.* -ĩĩn,  
 June.  
 mí, *f. gen. id.* and míoĩa, *npl.*  
 míoĩa, míonna, a month;  
 mí is used as plural after  
 numerals; oĩc mí, eight  
 months.  
 mĩĩ, 3. *f. gen.* meaĩa, honey.  
 míĩe, 4. *m. npl.* míĩe, a mile,  
 a thousand; míĩe is used  
 after numerals; naoĩ míĩe,  
 nine miles or 9,000.  
 míĩĩ-ĩĩ, *fut.* -ĩĩeũ, *vn.* -eac, I  
 destroy.  
 míĩĩeac, 1. *m. gen.* -aĩn, *npl.*  
 míĩĩeac, a sweet.  
 mĩn, 2. *f. gen.* -e, meal.  
 mĩn, *gsf.* míĩe, smooth, fine.

50 minic, often (50 is omitted when *ir* precedes).  
 mion-tonn, 2. *f. gen.* -tuinne, *npl.* -tonna, a ripple.  
 milip, *gsf.* milpe, sweet.  
 mipe = meapa + ve, the worse of it; ní mipe óom a méò, it is no harm for me to say, I may say.  
 mitio, high time; *ir* mitio óom, it is time for me.  
 mná, *gen. sing. and npl. of bean*, *f.*, a woman.  
 mo, *poss. adj.*, my.  
 mó, *compar. of móir*, big, great.  
 'mó = iomóa, many; *ir* 'mó ouire, &c., 'tis many a person, &c. an'mó ouine? how many persons?  
 moill, 2. *f. gen.* -e, delay; gan moill, without delay, immediately.  
 móin, 3. *f. gen.* móna, *npl.* móinte, a bog, turf.  
 móinféar, 1. *m. gen.* -éir, a meadow.  
 móir, *compar.* mó, big, large.  
 móirán, 1. *m.*, much, many, a great many (*gov. gen.*).  
 móiróálac, *gsf.* -aige, haughty, proud.  
 móir-otimceall, round about.  
 muileann, 1. *m. gen.* -inn, *npl.* muilne, muilte, a mill.  
 muilneoir, 3 *m. gen.* -oia, *npl.* -oirí, a miller.  
 muinntear, 2. *f. gen.* -tipe, people.  
 muir, 3. *f. gen.* maia, a sea.  
 muiré! why!  
 mullaó, 1. *m. gen.* -aig, *npl.* -aige, a summit.  
 muna (muna), unless, if not (causes eclipsis); munas (= muna + no, used with past tense of reg. verbs.

ná, than, nor.  
 ná, *neg. rel. and conj.*, that not; it has no effect on consonants, but prefixes *h* to vowels. Outside of Munster:—  
 nac (causes eclipsis) is used. In the past tense both become náir.  
 náó; this word has the same meaning as ná or nac, it is used as a part of the verb *ir*; náó móir, almost.  
 náipe, 4. *f.*, shame; tá náipe air, he is ashamed.  
 naoi, *num. adj.*, nine; causes eclipsis.  
 naoiréanán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, an infant.  
 naoir, 1. *m. gen.* naoirín, a saint.  
 naoiméa, *adj.*, holy, blessed.  
 náir, that . . . not, who . . . not, &c.; used only with past tense.  
 neo, *m. or f. gen.* nio or nioe, *npl.* nioeasá, a nest.  
 neam-coitceanta, strange, uncommon, unusual.  
 neam-óipeas, indirect.  
 ní, *neg. adv.*, not (causes aspiration).  
 nio, 4. *m. npl.* neite, a thing.  
 níoir, *neg. adv.*, = ní + io, not, used only with past tense.  
 níoir = nio + *ir*, used with *compar. of adj.* See Ceas 29.  
 noolaig, *f. gen.* noolaig, Christmas; mí na noolaig, December.  
 nó, *conj.*, or.  
 nóimeas, 1. *m. gen.* -it, *npl.* nóimic or nóimeasá, a minute.  
 nuair, *adv.*, when; causes aspiration; is never used interrogatively. See caáin.

11.

na, the *gen. sing. fem. and the plural of an*, the.

O.

ó, *prep.* from; causes aspiration; ó'n, from the; *plur.* ó'na. This

prep. is used with **τά** as the equivalent of the English verb "want;" **τά** *an capall ó'n bpeapí ran*, that man wants the horse. For its compounds with the pers. pronouns, see § 216; before verbs, as, since.

**οβαίρ**, 2. *f. gen.*, **οίβρε**, *npl.* **οίβρεάς**, work, employment.

**οcμαρ**, 1. *m. gen.* -**αιρ**, hunger; **τά οcμαρ οim**, I am hungry.

**ό θέαρ**, *adv.*, southwards.

**όζ**, *gsf.* **όίζε**, young.

**οίβρε**, *gen. sing.* of **οβαίρ**, work.

**οιόce**, 4. *f. npl.* **οιόceαντα**, a night; **ιρτ' οιόce**, at night.

**οιοε**, 4. *m.*, a teacher.

**οιλεάν**, 1. *m. gen.* **áin**, an island.

**οιμεας**, so many, as many (with *gen.*) (**αζur**, as).

**όλ**, 1. *m. vn.* of **όλaim**; **αζ όλ**, drinking.

**όλ-aim**, *ful.* -**ραο**, *vn.* **όλ**, I drink, I smoke; **bí ré αζ όλ α πίοπα**, he was smoking his pipe.

**ολαcán**, 1. *m. gen.*, -**áin**, habit of drinking.

**οlc**, *compar.*, **μεαpa**, bad.

**οimαιb**, *prep. pron.*, on you.

**οimainn**, *prep. pron.*, on us.

**όμίρίτε**, 4. *f.*, an orange.

**οim**, *prep. pron.*, on me.

**όμ**, 1. *m. gen.* **όim**, gold.

**οimο**, 1. *m. gen.* **uimο**, a sledge (-hammer).

**οimτ**, *prep. pron.*, on thee.

**οimτα**, *prep. pron.*, on them.

**οrcailt**, *vn.* of **οrcclaim**; **αζ οrcailt**, opening.

**οrcclaim**, *ful.* -**όcαο**, *vn.* **οrcailt**; I open.

**ό join**, since then.

**οc**, *ip* **οc liom**, I am sorry.

**ό tuairò**, *adv.*, northwards.

**p.**

**παίπέαι**, 1. *m. gen.* -**έim**, paper.

**παίμc**, 2. *f. gen.* -**ce**, *npl.* **παίμc-eann**, a (pasture) field.

**παίρτε**, 4. *m.*, a child.

**peann**, 1. *m. gen.* **pinn**, *npl.* **peanna**, **pinn**, a pen.

**πεαipa**, 5. *f. gen.* -**pan**, *npl.* -**pana**, a person.

**pinginn**, 2. *f. gen.* -**gne**, or -**e**, *npl.* **pinginní**, -**e**, a penny.

**πιoc-aim**, *ful.* -**ραο**, *vn.* -**αò**, I pick, I pluck.

**πλέapc-aim**, *ful.* -**ραο**, *vn.* -**αò**, I burst (**αι ζάimιròe**, out laughing).

**πlucair**, 2. *f. gen.* -**e**, *npl.* -**eanna**, a cave.

**πlúim**, 1. *m. gen.* **πlúim**, flour.

**pobal**, 1. *m. gen.* -**ail**, a congregation, a church.

**πόca**, 4. *m. npl.* -**caí**, a pocket.

**πόl**, 1. *m. gen.* -**óit**, Paul.

**πρίár**, 1. *m. gen.* **πρίáir**, brass.

**πρίατα**, 4. *m. npl.* -**ταí**, a potato.

**πρίeácán**, 1. *m. gen.* -**cáin**, a crow.

**puinn**, much (*gov. gen.*)—used generally in negative or interrogative sentences.

**punnann**, 2. *f. gen.* -**ainne**, *npl.* -**anna**, a sheaf.

**púnt**, 1. *m. gen.* **púint**, a pound.

**R.**

**ρίáò**, *vn.* of **ρειim**, I say.

**ρίáòimc**, 1. *m. gen.* -**aimc**, sight, view, prospect.

**ρίáite**, 4. *f. npl. id.* and -**anna**, a quarter, a season.

**ρίáimairòeácτ**, act of rowing.

**rianz**, 3. *m. gen.* **rianza**, a rank, a class.

**ρίaol**, 5. *f. gen.* **ρίaolac**, *npl.* **ρίaolaca**, sixpence.

**ρίérò**, *gsf.* **ρίéròe**, smooth, level, ready.

**ρίéròteač**, 1. *m. vn.* of **ρίérò-ctižim**.

**ρίéròctiž-im**, *ful.* -**teočao**, *vn.* -**teač**, I make smooth, I settle, I solve (a difficulty).

**ρίí**, *m. npl.* **ρίížte**, a king.

**ribín**, 4. *m. npl.* -**íní**, a ribbon.



μῦσιν, *gsf.* μῦσνε, tough, stiff, sullen, slow.

μῖοζαῖτ, 3. *f. gen.* -α, kingdom.

μῖοζαμῆλ, *gsf.* -μῆλα, kingly, royal.

ἰ μῦτ, during (*with gen.*).

μῦτ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* μῦτ, I run.

μῖοιμ, μῖοιμ, *prep.*, before.

μῖοιμῖρ, *prep. pron.*, before him; μῖοιμῖρ ρῖν, μῖοιμε, *μῖοιμε ρῖν*, before that, previously.

μῖοιμῖρ, *prep. pron.*, before her.

μῖοιμῖρ, ,, ,, before you.

μῖοιμῖρ, ,, ,, before us.

μῖοιμῖρ, ,, ,, before me.

μῖοιμῖρ, ,, ,, before thee.

μῖοιμῖρ, *gsf.* μῖοιμῖρ, dark-red, red-haired.

μῖοι, 3. *m. gen.* μῖοι, *npl.* μῖοι, a thing.

μῖοι, past tense of βεῖμ, I bear.

μῖοι εἰ, he was born.

## S.

ρῖβῖλ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -τ, I save.

ρῖα, 1. *m. gen.* ρῖα, a sack.

ρῖαριτ, 1. *m. gen.* -αριτ, a priest.

ρῖαρι, 1. and 3. *m. gen.* -αρι, *pl.* -αρι, kind, sort.

ρῖοιμῖρ, *gsf.* ρῖοιμῖρ, rich.

ρῖοι, 4. *f.*, the sea.

ρῖαλν, 1. *m. gen.* -αλν, salt.

ρῖαλ, *adv.* (*motion*) over there;

ρῖαλ ρῖαλ εἰ, put it over there.

ρῖαμῖρ, 1. *m. gen.* -αμῖρ, summer;

ῖα ρῖαμῖρ, a summer day.

ρῖαν; *demon. adj.*, that, those; *an* ρῖαν ρῖαν, that man.

ρῖοζαλ, 1. *m. gen.* -αλ, the world, life.

ρῖοι, *gsf.* ρῖοι, cheap, free.

ρῖοι, 1. *m. gen.* ρῖοι, a craftsman, a tradesman; ρῖοι κλοῖε, a mason.

ρῖαν, *conj.*, before; ρῖαν=ρῖαν + ϖο; ρῖαν ἰ ὕραθ, before long.

ρῖατα, satisfied.

Σατῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -ατῖν;

Saturday: οἰ Σατῖν, on Saturday.

ρεαῖτ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -εαῖ, I shout, I laugh heartily.

ρεαμῖλ, 1. *m. gen.* -αμῖλ, a (rain) cloud.

ρεαμῖρ, *m. vn.* of ρεαμῖρ-ἰμ, I terrify, I frighten.

ρεαῖτ, 3. *m. gen.* ρεαῖτ, a shadow.

ρεατ, 4. *m.*, a flock, a group.

ρεατῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -ατῖν, a space of time.

ρεαῖ, 2. *f. gen.* ρεαῖ, *npl.* ρεαῖ, a whitethorn bush.

ρεαῖ, 1. *m. gen.* ρεαῖ, *npl.* ρεαῖ, a story.

ρεαῖ-ἰμ, 3. *f. gen.* -α, story-telling.

ρεαῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -αῖν, a wing.

ρεαῖν λεαῖν, a bat (animal).

ρεαῖν, 1. *m.*, a barn.

ρεαῖ, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, *npl.* -εαῖ, a school.

ρεαῖ, 4. *m. npl.* -ῖ, a scholar.

ρεαῖ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -αῖ, I write.

ρεαῖ-ἰμ, *fut.* -οἰεαθ, *vn.* -οἰεαθ, I examine.

ρεαῖ-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* -αῖ, I sweep.

ρε, *pers. pron.*, he.

ρε, *num. adj.*, six.

ρεαῖ, *conj.*, beyond, compared with.

ρεαῖ, *num. adj.*, seven (*eclipses*).

ρεαῖ-ἰμ, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, a week.

ρεαν, *compar.* ραν, old (*ρεαν is a prefix only*).

ρεαν, 1. *m. gen.* ραν, prosperity.

ρεαν-αῖν, *m.*, a grandfather; *for inflection, see αῖν*.

ρεαν-οἰν, 4. *m. npl.* -οἰν, an old person.

ρεαν-ἰμ, *fut.* -ρεαθ, *vn.* ρεανῖν, I stand; τῖν ἰμ ρεανῖν, I am standing.

ρεανῖν, 1. *m. vn.* of ρεανῖν.

ρεανῖν, 1. *m. gen.* -ῖν, a season.

réio-im, *fut.* -peao, *vn.* -eao, I blow.

réipeál, 1. *m. gen.* -éil, a chapel.

reo, *demon. adj.*, this, these; *used after a slender vowel or consonant*; na ríi reo, these men.

reol, 1. *m. gen.* reoil, *npl.* reolta, a sail.

reompa, 4. *m.*, a room.

rí, *pers. pron.*, she.

ría, *compar. of* rāoa.

riap, *adv.*, backwards, westwards.

rilín, 4. *m. npl.* -íní, a cherry.

rin, *demon. adj.*, that, those; *used after a slender vowel or consonant*; na ríi rin, those men. *See* ran.

rín-im, *fut.* -peao, *vn.* -eao, I stretch.

rinn, *pers. pron.*, we, us.

riol, 1. *m. gen.* ril, *npl.* riolta, seed.

Sionnainn, 2. *f.* the Shannon (*also* Sionna, 5. *f. gen.* -ann).

riopa, 4. *m. npl.* -ái, a shop.

riop, *adv.* (*motion*) down; as out ríop, going down; as teact anuap, coming down.

riubal, 1. *m. vn. of* riubl-aim, walking; ap riubal, in progress, going on.

riubl-aim, *fut.* -ócao, *vn.* riubal, I walk.

riuicpe, 4. *m.*, sugar.

rláimte, 4. *f.*, health.

rlán, *adj.*, well, safe, sound.

rlat, 2. *f. gen.* rlaite, a rod; rlat iapcais, a fishing-rod.

rlíge, 4. *f. npl.* rlište, a way, a path; rlište-beata, a livelihood.

rlinn, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -te, a slate.

rnám, 1. *m. vn. of* rnáimaim; act of swimming, a swim; cuir pé an báo ap rnám, he put the boat afloat, launched the boat.

rnámh-aim, *fut.* -pao, *vn.* rnám, I swim.

ro, *demon. adj.*, this, these; *used after broad vowel or consonant.* *See* reo.

roc, 1. *m. gen.* ruic, a sock, a snout, a ploughshare.

rocnaect, 3. *f. gen.* -a, ease, comfort.

roip, *adv.*, eastward.

arííon, for the sake of (*governs gen.*).

Spáinneac, 1. *m. gen.* -is, a Spaniard.

ppaián, 1. *m.*, a purse.

rpeat, 2. *f. gen.* rpeile, *npl.* -a, ta, a scythe.

rpéir, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* rpéarcta, the sky.

rpéir, 2. *f.*, interest in a thing.

rpíonán (rpiúnán), 1. *m. gen.* -áin, a gooseberry.

rpóirt, 1. *m. gen.* rpóirt, fun, sport.

rráio, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* rráioeanna, a street, a village.

rraié, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eanna, a layer, a swath of hay.

rrioir-im, *fut.* -peao, *vn.* -int, I reach.

rríón, 2. *f. gen.* rríóine, a nose.

rruic, 3. *m. gen.* rruota, *npl.* rruotanna, a stream.

rtábla, 4. *m.*, a stable.

rtao-aim, *fut.* -pao, *vn.* rtao, I stop; rtaoaim . . oe, I cease, I desist from.

rtao na traenac, 1. *m.*, the railway station.

rtat-aim, *fut.* -pao, *vn.* -ao, I pluck, I pull.

rtoca, 4. *m. npl.* -ái, a stocking.

rtéil, 1. *m. gen.* rtóil, a stool.

rtúcán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, a shock ("stook") of corn.

ruaimnear, 1. and 3. *m.* -ir or -a, rest, repose.

ruamae, *gsf.* -aige, trivial, frivolous, poor-spirited.

ruar, *adv.* (motion) up, upwards;  
 as *vul* ruar, going up;  
 as teaçt aníor, coming up.

rúo, *demon. pron.*, yonder person;  
 ir iao rúo na ragaírt, those yonder are the priests.

ruç-talman, 3. *m. npl.* ruç-a, a strawberry.

ruíoe, *vn.* of ruíom, I sit down;  
 táim im ruíoe, I am sitting, I am seated.

ruíoeacán, 1. *m. gen.* -áin, a seat, a desk.

ruíom, *ful.* -feao, *vn.* ruíoe, I sit down.

rúil, 2. *f. gen. and npl.* rúile, an eye.

rúil, 2. *f.*, hope; tá rúil asam, I hope.

ruim, 2. *f. gen.* -e, heed, attention.

rúirte, 4. *m. npl.* -cí, -teanna, a flail.

# τ.

tá, am, art, is, are. See § 318.

tá . . . asam, I have; tá

. . . uaim, I want; tá oim

. . . , I must, I am obliged

to; tá púm . . . , I intend to.

táðairne, 4. *m. npl.* -ní, a tavern, "public-house."

tabhairm, *ful.* tabhairao, *vn.* tabhairt, *past* tugar, I give, bring. See § 342.

taca, um an utaca ro, by this time.

taçaim, *ful.* tiocrao, *vn.* teaçt, *past* tángar, *v. adj.* taçaitte, I come. See § 342.

táilliuir, 3. *m. gen.* -úpa, *npl.* -rí, a tailor.

táinig ré, he came, See taçaim.

taip, *gsf.* -e, moist, damp.

taítheam, 1. *m. vn.* of taítnim, act of shining, act of pleasing, splendour; taítheam na gréine, sunshine.

*ful.* taítheao, *vn.* taítheam, I shine; when followed by the *prep.* le it means I please; taítheam ré liom, I like it.

tall, *adv.* (rest), yonder.

tánaç, } I came. See taçaim.

tángar, } they came.

tángaoar, 1. *m. gen.* tamall, a short space of time or distance.

taob, 2. *f. gen.* taíthe, *npl.* taoba, a side; i taob (gov. gen.), concerning; taob éiar oe, behind; cao'na taob (go, ná), why? taob i bpur, on this side.

go tapao, quickly.

taib, 1. *m. gen.* taib, a bull.

tair n-air, back.

taína, *ord. adj.*, second.

taipac, 1. *m. vn.* of taipain(ç)im, I draw, I pull; as taipac, drawing.

taip, 1. and 3. *m. gen.*, taipit, taipca, thirst; tá taip oim, I am thirsty.

taipai(n)çim, *ful.* -eoçao, *vn.* taipac, I draw, I pull.

té, 4. *f. pl.* téanna, tea.

teaçt, *vn.* of taçaim; as teaçt, coming.

téaoán, 1. *m.*, a rope.

Teagarc Críortaoe, the Catechism.

téanam, come on (thou); téan-ais, come (plural).

teap, 1. 3. *m. gen.* teap, teapa. heat.

teap, *adv.* (rest in the) south.

tearbáim-im, *ful.* -feao, *vn.* -t. I show.

teíçim, *ful.* maçao, *vn.* vul. past éuaðar, *dep. past* oeaçar, éuaðar, I go. See § 342.

teipeann oim, I fail; teip oim. I failed.

τεῖνε, 4. *f. npl.* τεῖντε, a fire.  
τεῖντεάν, 1. *m. gen.* -άν, a  
hearth.

τέρι, }  
τέρις, } 80.

τιάρι, in the west; τῖαρι ἑαρ, in  
the south-west.

τις, } *m. gen.* τις, *npl.* τῖςτε,  
τεᾶς, } a house.

τιννείρι, 3. *m. gen.* -εᾶρις, *npl.*  
-ρί, a tinker.

τιμᾶειλ, around (*gov. gen.*), 'na  
ἑμᾶειλ, around it.

τιομάιν-ιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* -τ,  
I drive.

τιριμ, *gsf.* τιριμε, τιοριμα, dry.

τοίρι, *adv.*, in the east; τοίρι  
ἑυαῖο, in the north-east;  
τοίρι ἑαρ, in the south-east.  
τίορι, below.

τοβας, *m. indecl.*, tobacco.

τοβας, 1. *m. gen.* -αιρι, a well.

τός-αιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* -αιντ,  
ἀιτ, I lift, I raise.

τοῖς, 4. *f.*, a choice, a selection;  
τοῖς ἀν εἰλαρι, the best of  
knowledge (or information).

τοίρε, owing to, because; τοίρε  
ζαν ἀν τ-αιριγεᾶο ὅο βεῖτ  
αἰς, owing to their not having  
the money.

τονν, 2. *f. gen.*, τυννε, *npl.*  
τοννα, a wave.

τορτ, *m.*, silence; τὰ πέ 'na  
τορτ, he is silent; βί ιο τορτ,  
be silent.

τράις, 3. *f. gen.* -άς, a strand.

τράτ 'r ζο (πέ μᾶο 'r ζο),  
because.

τράτνόνα, 4. *m.*, evening; um  
ἑράτνόνα (ρα τράτνόνα) in  
the evening; τράτνόνα ινῖου,  
this evening; τράτνόνα ινῖέ,  
last evening.

τρεᾶθ-αιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* -αῖο, I  
plough.

τρεαρνα, across (*gov. gen.*).

τρί, *num. adj.*, three.

αῖς τριαλλ αρι, to (*motion*).

τριμάο, *ord. adj.*, third.

τριύρι, *pers. num.*, three persons;  
τριύρι ρεᾶρι, three men; τριύρι  
ὅε ρνα ρεᾶριᾶο, three of the  
men.

τριομ, *gsf.* τριοιμε, heavy.

τριυᾶς, 2. *f. gen.* -αις, pity.

τριυαῖλ 2. and 5. *f. gen.* -ε or  
-εᾶς, *npl.* -ί, a cart.

ἑυαῖο, *adv.*, in the north.

τυᾶς, 2. *f. gen.* -αις, the country  
(as opposed to the city);  
τυᾶριτ πέν ὅτυᾶς, a visit  
to the country.

ἑυαρ, *adv.*, above.

τυς-αιμ, *fut.* ταῖαριρεᾶο, *vn.*  
ταῖαριτ, I give, bring; τυς-  
αιμ πέ νῶεαρις, I notice.

τυῖς, 4. *f.*, thatch, straw.

τυῖς-ιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* τυῖς-  
ιντ, τυῖςριντ, I understand.

τυῖλλεᾶο, 1. *m.*, an increase, an  
additional quantity; τυῖλλ-  
εᾶο ἀρίαιν, more bread; τυῖλλ-  
εᾶο αῖγυρ, more than; α  
τυῖλλεᾶο, any more.

τυῖλλ-ιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* -εᾶιν,  
I earn, I deserve.

τυῖρλι(ν)ς-ιμ, *fut.* -εοῖαο, *vn.*  
τυῖρλας or τυῖρλινς, I alight,  
I descend.

τύριμε, 4. *m.*, a spinning wheel.

τυῖρε, 4. *f.*, weariness; τὰ  
τυῖρε οῖμ, I am weary.

τυῖρεᾶς, *gsf.* -ρις, weary, de-  
pressed.

τύρις, sooner; νί τύρις, no  
sooner; ὅ'ά τύρις, the sooner.

τυῖτ-ιμ, *fut.* -ρεᾶο, *vn.* τυῖτ-ιμ,  
I fall; τυῖτ αἰαῖς, happened.

τυῖαρ: ὅο'n τυῖαρ ρο, on this  
occasion, this time.

## u.

υᾶιςνεᾶς, *gsf.* -νῖς, lonesome,  
lonely.

υᾶιν, 2. *f. gen.* -ε, time, leisure,  
opportunity; νίλ υᾶιν αῖγυρ  
αρι é ὀέᾶναῖν, I have not time  
to do it



uair, 2. *f.*, time, hour; nuair (= an uair), when; uair an éilais, an hour; ar uairib or uaireanta, sometimes.

uairéadóir, 3. *m. gen.* -óir, a watch.

uairne, *adj.*, green.

ualac, 1. *m. gen.* -aig, *npl.* -aige, a load.

uan, 1. *m. gen.* uain, a lamb.

uapal, *gsf. and npl.* uaple, noble.

uacáir, 1. *m.*, a few, a small number; an uimhir uacáir, the singular number.

uab, 2. *f. and m. gen.* uibe, *pl.* uibe, uibeada, an egg.

uaball, 1. *m. gen.* -aill, *npl.* uibla, an apple.

úo, *demon. adj.*, yon, yonder; an fear úo, yon man.

uile, every, all; an uile fear, every man; an uile duine, the whole world.

uimhir, 2. *f. gen.* -e, *npl.* -eada, a number.

uirce, 4. *m.*, water.

ullam, *gsf.* -aime, ready.

ullmuis-im, *fut.* -mócair, *vn.* -muisáir, I prepare.

uimlis-im, *fut.* -lócair, *vn.* -luisáir, I bow.

umpá, *prep. pron.*, about them.

úr, *gsf.* úrte, fresh.

uirlár, 1. *m. gen.* -áir, a floor.

úrú, 2. *f. gen.* -úe, use; úrú do baint ar, to make use of (a thing).

## ENGLISH-IRISH VOCABULARY.

The *genitive singular* of each noun is given immediately after it, the plural is given when irregular.

The *stems* and *verbal nouns* of verbs are given when they present any irregularity.

### A.

able, *a.* (See can.)

about, i uacáir (= concerning, *with gen.*); timcheall le (= nearly).

above, or cionn (*with gen.*).

according to, do réir (*with gen.*).

across, trasna (*with gen.*); éar (= over).

admire, use meap (Ceact 20).

advice, *n.* comairle, *f.*

afraid. (See Ceact 11.)

after, i nuaire (of place), tar éir (of time) (*with gen.*).

again, arís.

against, i gcoinne, i gcoinneib (*with gen.*).

ago, ó foin.

alive, beo.

all, go léir.

alms, *n.* seirce, -e, *f.*

along with, i n-éirfeact le.

although, ar a fion go (ecl.).

always, i gcoinneir.

am, *v.* táim. (See Grammar, § 318.)

America, *n.* Aimeirice, Aimeiriceoca.

among, i mearc (*with gen.*).

and, agus, *ir.*

anger, fearg, reirge, *f.*

angry. (See Ceact 11.)

anvil, inneoin-ona, *pl.* -onada, *f.*

any, *a.* aon (*asp.*).

anyone, éinne.

anxiety, imfhoim, -a, *m.*

anxious. (See Ceact 11.)

appearance (proud of. *See* Ceac̃t 21, No. 5.)

apple, *uḃall*, -*all*, *pl. uḃla*, *m.* are. (*See am.*)

arise, *éiruim*, *éiru*, *vn. éirise*.

arrive, *ruirim*, *ruir*, *vn. ruirint*; *ruicim*, *ruic*, *vn. ruicint*.

Art, *art*, *airt*.

as, *ma*, *ó*, *toirc go* (= *because*); *asur mé as* *oul* (= *as I was going*); *as big as*, *com mór le com mór asur* (*with verbs*).

ass, *asal*, -*ail*, *m.*

ashamed. (*See Ceac̃t 11.*)

aside, *leat̃taoib*.

ask, *riarruim*, *riarru*, *vn. riarruise* (*a question*); *iarraim*, *iarr*, *vn. iarrair̃* (*a request*).

asleep. (*See Ceac̃t 9.*)

at, *as*; at school = *ar rcoil*; at last = *pé òeir̃eas̃*.

attention, *aire*, *f.*

away. (*See go away.*)

awake. (*See Ceac̃t 9.*)

### B.

back, *n.*, *om*, *om*, *om*, *pl. omanna*, *m.*; *ar muin an capail* (= *on the horse's back*); *adv. tar n-air*.

bad, *olc*, *gsf.*, *uilce*, *compar. meara*; *omoc̃* (*prefix only, asp.*).

bag, *mála*, *m.*

ball, *liat̃róio*, -*e*, *pl. -í*, *f.*

bank, *poit*, -*uir*, *m. (river)*; *bann*, -*ainn*, *m. (money)*.

bare, *lom*, *gsf. luime*.

barley, *eorina*, *eorinan*, *f.*

barn, *rioból*, -*óil*, *m.*

base, *n. bun*, *buin*, *m.*

basket, *cipeán*, -*ain*, *m.*

battle, *cat̃*, -*a*, *m.*

bay, *bág*, *bág̃a*, *f.*

be. (*See am.*)

beach, *tráig̃*, -*ág̃a*, *f.*

bear, *v. iomc̃aim*, *iomc̃air vn. iomc̃ar*; *beirim*. (*See Grammar, § 342.*)

beautiful, *álunn*, *gsf. and npl. áilne*.

become, *tá pé 'na òoc̃tuir̃ anoir* (*or veineas̃ òoc̃tuir̃ ve* (= *he has become a doctor*); *tá pé as* *oul* *i n-olcar* (= *it is becoming worse*).

bed, *leaba*, *leabas̃*, *pl. leab̃ta or leab̃taas̃*, *f. (nom. often leabar̃)*

bee, *beac̃*, *beice*, *f.*

before, *ioim*, *ioim̃* (*aspiring, with nouns*); *rar̃ a* (*eclipsing, with verbs*). *ní feac̃a pé miam̃ ioimir rin é* (= *he never saw it before*).

beggarman, *bacac̃*, *ais̃*, *m.*

begin, *comaim* (*air*); *torruim*, *torru*, *vn. torruas̃* (*air*).

Belfast, *béal feir̃te*.

bell, *cloz*, *cluis̃*, *m.*

belong. (*See Ceac̃t 24.*)

bend, *lúbaim*.

beside, *i n-aise*, *le h-air* (*with gen.*).

best, *feair̃*; one's best (*endeavour*), *óiceall*, *l. m.*; best (*of knowledge, &c.*), *toza*.

better, *feair̃*; getting better, *as* *oul* *i ðreab̃ar*.

between, *oir̃*.

beyond, *lartall ve*, *taob̃ t̃all ve*.

big, *mór*, *gsf. móire*, *compar. mó*.

bigger, *mó*.

bind, *ceanglaim*, *ceangal*, *vn. ceangal*; bind to = *ceanglaim ve*.

bird, *éan*, *éin*, *m.*

black, *uib̃*, *gsf. uuib̃e*.

blackbird, *lonuib̃*, *lonuib̃e*.

blacksmith, *zaba*, *zabann or zaba*, *pl. zuib̃ne*.

blue, *zom*, *gsf. zuir̃me*.

board, *clár*, *áir*, *m.*

boat, *báo*, *báir*, *m.*

boatman, *baoir̃*, *óir̃a*, *pl. -óir̃í*.

boil, *v. intrans.*, *riuic̃aim*.

bold, *óána*.

book, *leab̃ar*, *leab̃air*, *pl. leab̃ra or leab̃air*, *m.*

boot, *briós*, -*óise*, *f.*

born (*use auton. of* *beirim*).  
 both, *adj.*, an *oá*; both of us,  
 rinn *amson*; *conj.* *ioim* (*asp.*).  
 bottom, bun, *m.*  
 boy, buscaill, -alla, *pl.* -ailí,  
*m.*; *garún*, -úin, *m.* (= little  
 boy).  
 bow, *v.* *uimluigim*, *uimluig*, *vn.*  
*uimluigadó*.  
 box, *boxa*, *m.*  
 brass, *piár*, -áir, *m.*  
 bread, *aián*, -áin, *m.*  
 break, *birim*.  
 breakfast, *breicfeárta*, *m.*  
 breeze, *saot*, *saointe*, *f.*; *leó*-  
*ite*, *f.*  
 Brian Boru, *Brian bóruma*  
 (*Brian*, *gen.* *Briain*).  
 bridge, *oioiceas*, -éir, *m.*  
 bring, *tugaim*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 broad, *leathan*, *gsf.* *leithe*  
 (*leathaine*).  
 brother, *dearbhrátair*, *dearb*-  
*rátair*, *pl.* *dearbhráitreacha*.  
 build, *tógaim*, *tóg*, *vn.* *tógáil*,  
*or tógaint*.  
 burst, *intrans.* *pléarcaim*;  
*trans.* *réabaim*.  
 bush, *tor*, *tuir*, *m.*  
 but, *ac*, *acé*.  
 butter, *im*, *ime*, *m.*  
 buy, *ceannuigim*, *ceannuig*, *vn.*  
*ceannaic*.  
 by, *coir* (*with gen. = near*); *le*  
 (= by means of, with); by  
 day, *oé ló*.

## C.

call, *glaoðaim*, *glaoir*, *vn.*  
*glaoðac* (*air*).  
 can, *féadaim*, *féad*; *ir féidir*  
*iom* (*iom*).  
 cap, *caipín*, *m.*  
 car, *carra*, *cairre*, *m.*; *trucaill*  
*-e* (*or -eac*), *pl.* -í, *f.*  
 carpenter, *riuinéir*, -éara, *pl.*  
*-éirí*, *m.*  
 carry, *iomcraim*, *iomcrair*, *vn.*  
*iomcrair*; *beirim*. (*See Gram-*  
*mar*, § 342.)

cart, *trucaill*, -e, (*or -eac*), *pl.*  
*-í*, *f.*  
 catch, *beirim air*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 cattle, (= cows, *q.v.*), *rtoc*,  
*rtuic*, *m.*  
 cave, *pluair*, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*  
 cease, *rtadaim* (*oe*), *rtad*, *vn.*  
*rtad*.  
 chair, *caṭaoir*, -eac, *pl.* -eaca, *f.*  
 chalk, *caile*, -e, *f.*  
 change, *acruas*, -uighe, *m.*  
 chapel, *réipéal*, -éil, *m.*  
 charge; in charge of, *imbun*  
 (*followed by gen.*).  
 charming, *álúinn* *gsf.* and *pl.*  
*áilne*; *breaḡ*, *gsf.* and *pl.*  
*breaḡta*.  
 cheese, *cáire*, *m.*  
 cherry, *pilin*, *m.*  
 chest, *comra*, -nn, *pl.* -anna, *f.*  
 (= box).  
 child, *páirte*, *m.*; *leanb*, *leimb*,  
*pl.* *leanbaí*.  
 city, *caṭair*, *caṭrac*, *pl.* *caṭ*-  
*raca*, *f.*  
 class, *rang*, -a, *m.*  
 cliff, (*r*)*aill*, -e, *f.*  
 clock, *clog*, *cluis*, *m.*  
 close, *v.* *uúnam*.  
 cloth, *éasac*, -aig, *m.*  
 cloud, *rcamall*, -aill, *m.*  
 coat, *carós*, -óige, *f.*  
 cold, *n.* *fuac*, -a, *m.*; *a.*  
*fuair*, *gsf.* *fuair*.  
 colour, *oac*, -a, *m.*, *pl.* -anna.  
 come, *taḡaim*. (*See Grammar*,  
 § 342.)  
 compared with, *reachar*.  
 compassion, *truasḡ*, *truasige*, *f.*  
 cool, *ionnfuar*, *gsf.* -uair.  
 Cork, *Corcaig*, -e.  
 corn, *airḡar*, -air, *m.*  
 corner, *cúinne*, *m.*  
 country, *tír*, -e, *pl.* *tíorta*, *f.*;  
*tuac*, *tuaithe*, *f.* (*as opposed*  
*to town*).  
 course; in the course of, *imic*;  
 of course, *níó náic iong*-  
*naó*.

cottage, *bočán, áin, m.*; *boč-áinín, m.*  
 cow, *bó, (See Grammar, § 132.)*  
 crop, *n. bapna, m.*  
 cross, *a. canncraíac, gsf. aige.*  
 crossing (= going across).  
 crow, *a. píeácán, -áin, m.*  
 cry, *v. goilim, goil, vn. gol.*  
 cut, *v. geapraim; bainim, bain, vn. bainc (= reap); short cut, n. comgar, -air, m.*

## D.

damp, *tauip, gsf. -e.*  
 Daniel, *Domnall, -aill.*  
 dark, *a. doirca.*  
 day, *lá, (See Grammar, § 132.)*  
 dead, *maib, gsf. maibhe.*  
 depart, *iméigim, iméig, vn. iméac.*  
 desk, *boip (reíobta), buip, m.*; *ruíeacán, -áin, m.* (school-desk).  
 die, *geibim báp, (See Grammar, § 342.)*  
 difference, *deirpigeac, -a, f.*  
 dig, *pómairim, pómair, vn. pómair; bainim, bain, vn. bainc* (potatoes, &c.).  
 Dingle, *Daingean uí Chúipe; an Daingean, -in, m.*  
 dinner, *óinnéar, -éir, m.*  
 direction; from every direction, *ar gac (uile) áip.*  
 district, *ceanntair, air, m.*; *western district, iairtair, -air, m.*  
 do, *deinim. (See Grammar, § 342.)*  
 doctor, *doctúir, -úra, pl. -úirí, m.*  
 door, *doipar, -air, m.*  
 dog, *gaðar, -air, m. (= fox-hound); maip, m. (= sheep-dog).*  
 down, *adv. (See Ceac 40.)*  
 Doyle, *Ó Dubháil.*  
 draw, *taipair(ín)im, taipair(ín)g, vn. taipac.*  
 dress, *gúna, m.*

drink, *n. deoc, uige, pl. deoca, f.*; *v. ólaim, ól, vn. ól.*  
 drive, *v. trans. tiomáinim, tiomáin, vn. tiomáint; v. intrans. téigim (§ 342) air maipacigeac.*  
 Dublin, *baile áta cliait.*  
 duck, *laça, -n, pl. -ain, f.*  
 during, *air fead, i gcaiteam, i pít (with gen.).*

## E.

each, *a. gac, gac don (asp.); an uile (asp.); pr. gac éinne.*  
 ear, *cluap, -aire, f.*  
 early, *go moç (morning); go luac.*  
 earn, *tuillim, tuill, vn. tuilleam.*  
 east, *(See Ceac 40.)*  
 Easter, *Cáirc, Cárc, f.*  
 eat, *itim, (See Grammar, § 342); caitim, caic, vn. caiteam.*  
 egg, *uð, uibe, pl. uibe, f. and m.*  
 eight, *oç (ecl).*  
 eighteen, *oç . . . véag.*  
 eleven, *don . . . véag.*  
 end, *deirfad, -io, m.*; *ceann, cinn, m.*  
 England, *Sapana, Sapan (a plural noun).*  
 English, *Sapanaç, -aig.*  
 enjoy, *(See Ceac 36.)*  
 enter (= come in, go in).  
 esteem, *n. meap. (See Ceac 20.)*  
 evening, *tráctóna, m.*  
 ever, *i gcomnuirde (= always); maip, coròce (= at any time. Former for past, latter for future).*  
 every, *gac; gac don (asp.); an uile (asp.).*  
 examine, *reíuúigim, reíuúuig, vn. reíuúigad.*  
 excellent, *páir-mait, ana-mait, tar bair.*  
 expect, *(See Ceac 38.)*



## F.

fail, *τεipeann* *ar*, *teip*, *vn.* *teip*.

(See *Ceaçt* 37.)

fall, *v.* *tuittim*, *tuir*, *vn.* *tuittim*.

farm, *n.* *peim*, *-e. f.*

farmer, *peimeoir*, *óia*, *pl.* *óiaí*, *m.*

fast, *a.* *tapair*, *gsf.* *-e.*

father, *áair*, *áair*, *pl.* *aithe-áas*, *m.*

field, *soirt*, *zuir*, *m.* (= tillage field); *páirc*, *-e, f.* (pasture).

fifteen, *cúis* . . . *véas*.

fifth, *cúiseas*.

fifty, *veic* *ir* *dá* *picir*.

fill, *v.* *líonaim*.

find, *v.* *zeibim*. (See Grammar, § 342.)

fine, *breaç*, *gsf. npl.* *breaçta* (beautiful, &c.); *min* (not coarse).

finish, *cpiochnuizim*, *cpiochnuiz*, *vn.* *cpiochnuças*.

fire, *teine*, *teine*, *pl.* *teinte*, *f.*

first, *adj.* *céas*, *adv.* *ar* *utúr*.

fish, *n.* *iarc*, *éirc*, *m.*; *vn.* *iarcac*, *as* *lorç* *iarc*.

fisherman, *iarcair*, *m.*

fishing, *vn.* *as* *iarcac*, *as* *lorç* *iarc*.

fishing-boat, *báir* *iarcas*.

fishing-rod, *plat* *iarcas* (*plat*, *plait*, *f.*).

five, *cúis*.

flag, *briat*, *briat*, *m.*; *briatac*, *ais*, *m.*

floating, *ar* *pnám*.

floor, *uplár*, *áir*, *m.*

flour, *plúr*, *úr*, *m.*

flower, *blac*, *bláas*, *pl.* *bláas*, *bláanna*, *m.*

flowing, *as* *juic*.

fly, *n.* *cuit*, *-e. f.*; *v.* *eitlim*, *eitil*, *vn.* *eitil*.

foliage, *uilleabair*, *-air*, *m.*

follow, *leanaim*, *lean*, *vn.* *leanaimaint*.

fond. (See *Ceaçt* 20.)

food, *bias*, *bíó*, *m.*

foot, *cor*, *coipe* *f.* (of man, &c.);

*tuiois*, *-e, pl.* *oisce* (= 12 inches); at the foot of, *as* *bun*.

for, *ro*; *i* *zuir* (= for the use of, &c.); *çun* (= for the purpose of); *oul* *a* *o'iairiar* with *gen.* (= to go for, to go to fetch); *ar* *ron* (= for the sake of); *ar* *reas* (= during); *le* *mi* (= for the past month); *ar* *punt* (= for a pound); *maria* *mbeas* (= only for).

forge, *ceapóas*, *-n, pl.* *-anna*, *f.*

form, *v.* *cúaim*.

fortnight, *coicéoir*, *-e, pl.* *eaças*, *f.*

four, *a* *ceatair* (alone), *ceirre* (with nouns), four times (in multiplication), *pé* *ceatair*.

fourpence, *tuirtin*, *-uin*, *m.*

foruteen, *ceirre* . . . *véas* (with nouns), *a* *ceatair* *véas* (alone).

friend, *caia*, *caias*, *pl.* *cairre*.

frighten. (See *Ceaçt* 11.)

from, *ó*.

front, in front of, *or* *comair*, *ar* *asair* (with *gen.*).

full, *lán*, *lán* (of, ve).

## G.

get, *zeibim*. (See Grammar, § 342.)

girl, *cailin*, *m.*; *zeaircaile*, *m.* (= little girl).

give, *tugaim*. (See Grammar, § 342.)

glad. (See *Ceaçt* 11.)

go, *téizim* (see Grammar, § 342.); go away, *imçizim*, *imçis*, *vn.*

*imçeac*; going on, *ar* *riubal*.

God, *oia*, *oé*.

gone, *imçisçe*.

good, *maic*, *gsf. -e, compar.* *reair*; *veas-* (prefix only, *asp.*).

grandfather, *rean-áair*, *-áair*, *pl.* *-aitheas*.

great, *móir*, *gsf. móire, compar.* *mó*.

grey, *çlar*, *gsf. çlaire*; *liac*, *gsf. léite* (= grey-haired).

grind, *meilim*, *meil*, *vn.* *meilt*.

grow, fáraim, fáir, *vn.* fáir.

## H.

hair, ghuas, -aíse, *f.*

half, leat, leíte, *pl.* -anna, *f.*;  
and a half, go leit.

hammer, *n.* carúir, *m.*; *v.*  
bualim, buail, *vn.* bualaó

hand, lám, láime, *f.*

hanging, ar crioctó.

happen, tuiteann amac; what  
happened you? Cao t'iméirg  
oir?

happy, fona.

harbour, cuan, cuain, *m., pl.*  
cuanta.

harness, *v.* gléapaim.

hat, hata, *m.*

haul, tarraim(n)sim, tarraim(n)is,  
*vn.* tarraic.

have. (See Ceacht 6.)

he, ré, é. (See Grammar, § 209,  
p. 52.)

head, *n.* ceann, cinn, *m.*

hear, cloirim. (See Grammar,  
§ 342.)

hearth, teallac, aig, *m.*;  
teinteán, -áin, *m.*

heavy, trom, *gsf.* truíme.

height, doirve, *f.*

help, *n.* congnám, congnanta,  
*m.*; cabair, -mac, *f.*; cannot  
help, see Ceacht, 11.

her, í.

here, annro; come here, tar i  
leit.

high, áru, *gsf.* áirve, *compar*  
doirve.

hill, cnoc, cnuic, *m.*

him, é.

his, a (*asp.*).

hoist, *v.* árouisim, árouis, *vn.*  
árouisad.

home, at home, as baile; home-  
wards, abail.

honey, mil, meala, *f.*

hook, corrán, -áin, *m.* (= *reaping-hook*).

horse, capall, -aill, *m.*

horseback, on, ar muin écapall.

hour, uair an éluig (uair, -e, *f.*).

hot, te, *gsf.* teo.

house, tig, tige, *pl.* tigite, *m.*

household, líon tige, *gen.* lín, *m.*  
how, conur.

however, ám, ámtac; however  
good, &c., o'á feabhar, Ceacht  
39.

how many, an móir (*alone*), an  
'mó, cé méir (*with nouns*).

Hugh, doó, doóa.

hundred, céad.

hunger, ocrair, -air, *m.*

hungry. (See Ceacht 11.)

hurley, camán, -áin, *m.* (*instru-*  
*ment*); báime, *m.*, iomáin,  
ána, *f.* (*game*).

hurling, as iomáint; as bualaó  
báime.

hurry, *n.*, veabaó, -aio, *m.* (See  
Ceacht 11.)

## I.

if, oá, má. (See Ceacht 19.)

ill, bpeoite (= unwell).

imitate, veinim airtir ar.

immediately, láirveac.

in, *prep.* i (*eccl.*); *adv.*, irteac.

inclined. (See Ceacht 39.)

indeed, go veinim.

indisposed, bpeoite (= unwell).

injurious, for (ir) oic dom, ní  
maic dom. (See Ceacht 32.)

interest, *n.* rpeir. (See Ceacht  
20.)

into, *prep.*, irteac i. (*eccl.*).

Ireland, éirre, éirreann, *f.*

iron, iarann, ainm, *m.*

is. (See am.)

island, oileán, -áin, *m.*

it, é, *m.*; í, *f.*

its, a (*asp.*) *m.*; a, *f.*

## J.

James, Séamar, -air.

John, Seán, Seagán, -áin.

just. (See Ceacht 38.)

## K.

Kelly, Ó Ceallairg.

kindle, *ἄνιξιμ, ἄνιξ, vn.*  
*ἄνιξαθ.*  
 king, *ῥί, ῥίος, pl. ῥίξτε, m.*  
 kitchen, *κυρτίν, -έ(α), pl. -εα, f.*  
 knock, *βυαίμ, βυαί, m.*  
*βυαλαθ (α).*  
 know (See *ἑαῖτ* 20.)

## L

lad, *βυαῖντ, -αίτ, pl. αίτ, m.*  
 lady, *bean uapal.* (See *Grammar, § 132.*)  
 lake, *λοῦ, -α, m.*  
 lamb, *υαν, υαιν, m.*  
 lamp, *λαμπα, m.*  
 land, *ταλαμ, -λίαν or -αίμ, m.*  
*and f.*  
 landlord, *τιξεαίμνα τάλμαν, m.*  
 large, *μόρ, gsf. μόριε, compar. μό.*  
 last night, *ἀρέιμ; last year, ἀνιμύρ; last Sunday, ἀν Ὀμνναῖ (ὅε Ὀμνναίξ), po*  
*ῑαίρ (ῑαίρ) ἑαίμνα.*  
 late, *νέριεανναῖ, gsf. -αίξε.*  
 lately, *le νέριεανναίξε.*  
 laugh, *νεμim ῑαίμύρ.* (See *Grammar, § 342.*)  
 laughing, *αξ ῑαίμύρ, αξ μαῑαθ*  
*(at, fé).*  
 lead, *v. (= bring, q.v.); n. λυαίρ, f.; lead pencil, peann λυαίρ.*  
 leaf, *ουίλλεος, -οίξε, pl. -οῑα, f.;*  
*βίλλεος, -οίξε, pl. -οῑα, f.*  
 leap-year, *βλιαῖμν βίριξ*  
*(βλιαῖμν, βλιαῖμνα, pl. βλιαῖμνα, βλιαῖμνατ, f.).*  
 learn, *φοῑλμimίξ, φοῑλμimίξ, vn. φοῑλμim.*  
 leather, *λεῑταί, -αίμ, m.*  
 leathern, (= of leather).  
 leave, *v. πάῑμ, πάῑ, vn. πάῑαί, πάῑαίτ; n. ῑεαθ, -α, m.*  
 leg, *cop. coipe, pl. cop, f.*  
 less, *νίρ λυῑα.*  
 lesson, *ῑεαῖτ, -α, pl. -α, anna, m.*  
 lest, *παί α (ecl.).*

letter, *λείτιμ, -τρε or -τρεαῖ, pl. λείτρε or λείτρεαῖ, f.; λειτρί (same decl.).*  
 library, *λεῑθαίλann, -αίμne, f.*  
 lie, *v. λυίξim, λυίξ, vn. λυίξε (action); τάim i m' λυίξε (state. See ῑεαῖτ 9.)*  
 lie, *n. βρέαξ, -έίξε, f.; έίτσεῖ, -τίξ, m.*  
 left, *a., clé.*  
 let, *v. λειξim, λειξ, vn. λειξimτ.*  
*(See footnote, ῑεαῖτ 22.)*  
 lift, *v. τόῑαίμ, τόῑ, vn. τόῑαίτ, τόῑαίτ.*  
 light, *n. ρολαί, -αίμ, m.; v. ἄνιξιμ, ἄνιξ, ἄνιξαθ*  
*(fire); λαίμ (candle, lamp, &c.); νεαίῑαίμ (pipe); a. έαῑτim, gsf. -uime.*  
 like a., *αί nóρ (gen.), νεαίμναῖαῖ le; v. (See ῑεαῖτ 32.)*  
 Limerick, *λμimνεαῖ, -νίξ or -νίξε, m. and f.*  
 little, *βεαξ, gsf. βίξε; βεαῑán*  
*(fol. by gen.).*  
 live, *μαίμim, μαίμ, vn. μαίμνεαῖ-ταίτ (= exist); τάim i m' ῑμνμimύρ (= dwell. See ῑεαῖτ 9.)*  
 load, *υαλαῖ, -αίξ, pl. αίξε, m.*  
 loaf, *n., βίῑε αίáim; βολός, όίξε, f.*  
 lock, *n. ῑλαί, ῑλαίμ, m.; v. cuimim an ῑλαί αί (door); cuimim fé ῑλαί (= look up).*  
 lonely, *υαίμneαῖ, gsf. -νίξε.*  
 long, *παῑα, compar. fuim, ρia.*  
 look, *πέαῖαίμ, πέαῖ, vn. πέαῖαίτ*  
*(at, αί).*  
 low, *a. ípeal, gsf. and npl. íple.*  
 lower, *v., ταίῑαί(n)ῑim anuap; íῑlξim, íῑlξ, vn. íῑlῑαῖ.*

## M

machine, *imneall, -míll, m.*  
 magnificent, *ana-βρέαξ, gsf. and npl. -εαῑτ.*  
 magpie, *meaίξ, m.*  
 majority, *an έuro ip mó; ρom. móm, m.*

make, *veinim*. (See Grammar, § 342.)

man, *feair, fíir, m.*

many, *móráin* (*with gen.*).

March, *márta, m.*

mare, *láir, láraic, pl. láraíca, f.*

Mary, *máire, f.*

mason, *raoir, raoir, m; raoir cloíche.*

Mass, *airneann, -inn, m.*

mast, *ciann, -ainn, m.*

master, *máistir, gen. id. pl. -í, m.*

matter. (See Ceacht 11.)

May, *bealtaine, f.*

may, *ní mírte*. (See Ceacht 38.)

me, *mé, me.*

meal, *min, -e, f.*

meat, *beoil, -ola, f.*

meet, *buaileann . . . liom*. (See Ceacht 33.)

meeting, *cuinniuḡaḡ, -nigḡe, m.*

midday, *meaḡon lae, m.*

middle, *láir, láir, m.*

mile, *míle rliḡe, pl. mílte, m.*

milk, *bainne, m.*

mill, *muileann, -linn, pl. -line, -lte, m.*

miller, *muilneoir, óra. pl. oirí, m.*

mine, *pron.* (See Ceacht 24.)

minute, *nóimeat, gen. -it, pl. nóimeataí, m.*

mistake, *veairmaḡ, -ait or -a, m.; loct, -a, m.*

Monday, *Luan, -ain, m.* (See Ceacht 35.)

money, *airḡeas, -ḡio, m.*

month, *mí, míora or mí, pl. míonna or míora, f.*

moor, *v. ceanglainn, ceangail, vn. ceangal* (to, ve).

more than, *a. tuilleasḡ aḡur, níor mó* (*gen.*) *ná.*

morning, *maídean, maíone; maíoin, maíone, pl. maíone-aíca, f.*

moss, *conntaí, aḡ, m.*

most, *indef. pron. an cuio is mó* (of, ve) *forimóir* (*with gen.*).

mother, *mátair, mátar, pl. máirneaca.*

mountain, *rliaḡ, pléibe, pl. pléibte, m.; cnoc, cnuic, m.*

mowing-machine, *inneal bainte* (*inneal, -nil, m.*).

mouth, *béal, béil, m.*

much, *indef. pron. móráin; too much, an iomaḡ, an iomaíca, (with gen.).*

must, *caitim, cait, vn. caíteam*. (See Ceacht 38.)

## N.

narrow, *caol, gsf. caoile,*

near, *in-aice, le h-air* (*with gen.*).

nearly, *timdeall le, ḡeall le; náic móir.*

neither, *conj.* (See Ceacht 6.)

nest, *neas, nio or nioe, pl. nioeaca, m. and f.*

net, *líon, lín, pl. líonta, m.*

never, *muam* (*past*) *coirḡe, ḡo veo* (*future*), *with negative.*

new, *nuaḡ, gsf. nuairḡe; nua.*

next, *a. an céas . . . éile;*

next week, *an treachtmain reo cuḡainn.*

night, *oirḡe, pl. oirḡeanta, f.*

nightfall, *tuirim na hoirḡe f.*

nine, *naoi* (*eccl.*).

no (see Ceacht 6); *indef. adj. aon* (*asp.*), *with negative.*

nor, *ná.* (See Ceacht 6.)

north. (See Ceacht 40.)

northwards. (See Ceacht 40.)

not, *ní; níoir* (*asp.*).

nothing, *aon muo, ploc, with negative.*

notice, *v. tuḡaim* (§ 342) *pé nreama.*

now, *anoir, re látair.*

## O.

oar, *maíve máina, m.*

oats, *coirce, m.*

O'Brien, *ó bhuain.*

o'clock, *a cíos.*

of, *use gen.; (part of), ve; full of, lán ve.*



off, *prep.* *oe*, *adv.* *éun* *riubait*.  
 often, *go* *minic* (*go* omitted after *ir*).  
 old, *rean-* (*prefix only*), *doirta*, *cpionna*.  
 oldest, *ir* *pine*, *ir* *doirta*.  
 O'Kelly, *ó Ceallaigh*.  
 O'Leary, *ó Laoisair*.  
 on, *ar* (*asp.*); on before the days of the week, *oé*; put on, *cuium oim* (*umam*).  
 one, *adj.* *aon* . . . *amáin*, . . . *amáin*; one day, *lá*; *pron.* *ceann*.  
 only, *amáin*; only for, *maia mbeaó*; only that, *maia mbeaó go*.  
 open, *v.* *oiclaím*, *oicail*, *vn.* *oicailt*; *a.* *ar* *oicailt*, *ar* *leataó*.  
 opposite, *op* *comair*, *ar* *aíaró* (*with gen.*).  
 or, *nó*.  
 orange, *óráirte*, *f.*  
 order, in order to, *éun*; in order that, *éun go* (*see Ceacht 37*).  
 I put in order, *cuium i gcóir*.  
 O'Shea, *ó Séasóla*.  
 ought, *ir* *cóir* *oo*. (*See Ceacht 32.*)

\*our, *ár* (*eccl.*).

out, *amaó* (*motion*), *amuic* (*rest*); out of, *amaó ar*.

over, *prep.* *op* *cionn*; *adv.* *anonn*, &c. (*See Ceacht 40.*)

owe (*See Ceacht 17.*)

own. (*See Ceacht 24.*)

owner of the ass, *peair an aipail*.

## P.

page, *m.* *leatánac*, *aig*, *m.*

paper, *páipéar*, *éir*, *m.*

parish, *paróirte*, *m.* and *f.*

pass, *v.* *teigim*, *taigaim éair* (*see Grammar, § 342*); *n.* *mám*, *máime*, *f.*

pasture-field, *páirc*, *é*, *pl.* *páirceanna*, *f.*

path, *carán*, *áin*, *m.*

Patriek, *pátoirig*, *gen. id.*

Paul, *pól*, *pól*.

pay, *oiclaím*, *oíol*, *vn.* *oíol* (*for, ar*).

pen, *peann*, *pinn*, *pl.* *pinn*, *peanna*, *m.*

penny, *pinginn*, *pingne*, *f.*

people, *daoine*; *muintear*, *-aire*, *f.*

perhaps, *b'éiríom* (*go*).

picture, *dealb*, *deilbe*, *f.*

pin, *bioirán*, *-áin*, *m.*

pipe, *piopa*, *m.* and *f.*

place, *áit*, *áite*, *pl.* *áite*, *áiteanna*, *f.*

play, *v.* *imim*, *imir*, *vn.* *imirit*, *gen.* *imeairtá*; play-ground, *raite an imeairtá*.

plough, *v.* *treabaim*; *n.* *céacta*, *m.*

plunge, *léimim*.

pocket, *póca*, *m.*

poor, *boct*, *gsf.* *boíte*; *dealb*, *gsf.* *dealba*.

pot, *coicán*, *-áin*, *m.*

potato, *piáta*, *m.*

pound, *púint*, *púint*, *m.*

precisely, *go díreach*, *go cmiinn*.

prefer. (*See Ceacht 32.*)

prepare, *ullmúigim*, *ullmúig*, *vn.* *ullmúgaó*.

present, *n.* *bhionntanar*, *-air*, *m.*; *a.* *láirteac*; at present, *anoir*.

price, *fiaca* (*pl.*), *luac*, *-a*, *m.*

priest, *paigair*, *-air*, *m.*

probably, *ir* *oóca go*; *oo* *féir* *deallmáim*.

problem, *ceirt*, *-e*, *pl.* *-eanna*, *f.*

promise, *v.* *geallaim*, *geall*, *vn.* *geallaimint*; *n.* *geallaimaint*, *-te*, or *-inna*, *f.*

prospect, *maóair*, *-air*, *m.*

proud, *móiróálac*, *gsf.* *-aighe* (*of, ar*).

pull, *tarrair*(*n*)*gim*, *tarrair*(*n*)*g*, *vn.* *tarraic*; *rtataim*=pluck.

purse, *rrairán*, *-áin*, *m.*

purpose, for what purpose. (*See Ceacht 37.*)

put, *cuium*, *cuir*, *vn.* *cuir*, *cuir*.

## Q

quarter, ceathranna, -n, *pl.* -na, *f.*  
 quay, calaó, -aíó, *m.*  
 queer, gheannmhar, *gsf.* -aíre,  
 aít, *gsf.* -e.  
 question, ceist, -e, *pl.* -eanna.  
 quickly, go tapaíó.  
 quiet, pocair, *gsf.* and *npl.* pocra;  
 cuin, *gsf.* -e.  
 quite, go maíó.

## R.

railway, bótar iarmainn (bótar,  
 -aí, *pl.* bóíte, *m.*).  
 railway station, rtao na traaen-  
 ad, *m.* (rtao, rtaio, *pl.* -anna,  
*m.*).  
 rain, báirteaó, -tíge, *f.*;  
 reaptainn, -inne or anna, *f.*  
 raise, tógaim, tóg, *m.* tógáil,  
 tógaint.  
 rather. (*See* Ceact 32.)  
 reach, rroirim, rroir, *vn.*  
 rroirint; bainim amad.  
 read, léigim, léig, *vn.* léigeam.  
 ready, ullam, *gsf.* -aíme.  
 reap, bainim, bain, *vn.* bainr.  
 rear, tógaim, tóg, *vn.* tógáil,  
 tógaint.  
 recognise, aítneigim (o'aítin),  
*vn.* aítint.  
 receive, glacaim, geibim. (*See*  
 Grammar, § 342.)  
 red, dearg, *gsf.* deirge; ruadó,  
*gsf.* ruadóe (= dark red, red-  
 haired).  
 Reeks. (*See* Ceact 40.)  
 remain, fanaim, fan, *vn.* fan-  
 amaint.  
 remember, cuimnigim, cuimnig,  
*vn.* cuimneam; ircuiminn liom.  
 resume, ctiomaim ar . . . arír.  
 return, fillim; tagaim tar  
 n-aí (§ 342).  
 revolve, capaim.  
 rich, raióóir, *gsf.* raióóire.  
 right, ceart; cóir, *gsf.* and *npl.*  
 córa; you are right, tá an  
 ceart agat.

ringing; the bell is ringing, tá  
 an clog ag bualaó.  
 ripe, aibíó, *gsf.* -e.  
 ripple, mion-tonn, tuinne, *f.*  
 rise, éirigim, éirig, *vn.* éirige.  
 river, abá, abann, *pl.* aibne, *f.*  
 road, bótar, -aí, *npl.* bóíte, *m.*  
 rock, carraig, -e, *f.*  
 rod, rlat, rlaite, *f.*  
 room, reomra, *m.*  
 rope, teatán, -áin, *m.*  
 round, timceall (with *gen.*).  
 rowing, ag rámaíóeact.  
 run, ruitim, ruit, *vn.* ruit, *gen.*  
 reata.

## S.

sack, rac, raic, *m.*  
 safely, plán.  
 sail, reol, reoil, *pl.* reolta, *m.*  
 sailor, maíneálaó, -aig, *m.*  
 salt, ralaann, -ainn, *m.*  
 salting, ag cur ralaínn ar, ag  
 cur . . . ar ralaann.  
 salute, beannuigim, beannuig,  
*vn.* beannugaó (oo).  
 same, céadna.  
 satisfied, rápta.  
 Saturday, Saóairn; on Saturday,  
 oe Saóairn.  
 say, deirim. (*See* Grammar  
 § 342.)  
 school, rcoil, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*  
 school-master, maízigirtir rcoile  
 (maízigirtir, *gen. id. pl.* -í, *m.*).  
 Scotland, alba, alban, *f.*  
 soythe, rpeat, rpeile, *f.*  
 sea, rairrige, *f.*  
 seaside, at the, coir na rairrige,  
 ag an ráile.  
 seat, n. ruióeacán, áin, *m.*  
 see, cím. (*See* Grammar § 342.)  
 seem, use ba óóig leat go.  
 sell, oíolaim, oíol, *vn.* oíol.  
 send, cuirim, reolaim (to, éun).  
 set, cuirim, cuir, *vn.* cur, cuir.  
 seven, react (ecl.).  
 seventeen, react . . . oéag.  
 sew, ruaigaim (o'ruaig), *vn.*  
 ruaigáil.

shade, *rcáct*, -a, *m.*  
 she, *rí*, *f.*  
 sheaf, *punnann*, -ainne, *f.*  
 sheep, *caora*, *caoraic*, *pl.* *caoirie*,  
*caoiriú*.  
 shilling, *rcilling*, -e, *f.*  
 shining, *caíteanaí*, -nim, *m.*  
 ship, *long*, *luinge*, *f.*  
 shoe, *bhrós*, *bhróige*, *f.*  
 shop, *riopa*, *m.*; shop-keepers,  
*luét riopaí*.  
 shoot, *lámaíam*, *lámuiúim*,  
*lámuiú*, *vn.* *lámáic*; *caitim*  
*upáir le*.  
 short, *geairio*, *geairia*, *gsf. and*  
*npl.* *giopra*.  
 show, *tearbáinim*, *tearbáin*, *vn.*  
*tearbáirt*.  
 shut, *v.* *túnaim*.  
 side, *taob*, *taoibe*, *f.*  
 silent. (*See Ceacht 9.*)  
 since, *ó (asp.)*; *ó foim*.  
 sit, *ruíom*, *ruíó*, *vn.* *ruíóe*  
*(action)*; *táim im' ruíóe*  
*(state. See Ceacht 9).*  
 six, *pé*.  
 sixpence, *maol*, -ac, *pl.* -aca, *f.*  
 sixty, *trí ficíó*.  
 sky, *rpéar* (*rpéir*), *rpéire*, *pl.*  
*rpéarcta*, *f.*  
 slate, *rlinn*, -e, *pl.* *rlinnce*, *f.*  
 small, *beag*, *gsf.* *bíge*.  
 smaller, *níor luza*.  
 smith, *zaba*, *gen. id. or -nn*, *pl.*  
*zaidne*, *m.*  
 smoke, *v.* *ólaim*, *ól*, *vn.* *ól*.  
 so, *mar rin*; *ar an gcuma ran*.  
 soldier, *raigiuíur*, -úra, *pl.* -uiri.  
 solve, *réiriciúim*, *vn.* -teač.  
 some, *pointe*; some of, *curo ve*;  
 some of them, *curo aca*.  
 soon, *gan moill*.  
 sooner, *níor túirce*; no sooner,  
*ní túirce*.  
 sorry. (*See Ceacht 11.*)  
 south. (*See Ceacht 40.*)  
 southerly. (*See Ceacht 40.*)  
 southward. (*See Ceacht 40.*)  
 sow, *cuirim ríol* (*cuirim*, *cuir*,  
*vn.* *cup*, *cuir*).

speak, *labraim*, *labair*, *vn.*  
*labairt*.  
 spend, *caitim*, *cait*, *vn.* *caiteam*.  
 spite; in spite of, *i n-ainveoin*,  
*i n-aimveoin (with gen.)*.  
 spring, *n.* *earraic*, -aig (*season*),  
*tobar*, -air, *m.* (*of water*), *m.*;  
*v.* *léimim*.  
 stand, *v.* *reapaim*, *reapam*, *vn.*  
*reapam (action)*; *táim im'*  
*reapam (state. See Ceacht*  
*9).*  
 station, *rtao na traenaic*, *m.*  
 stay, *fanaim*, *fan*, *vn.* *fanamaint*.  
 steep, *zéar*, *gsf.* *zéire*.  
 stick, *maíre*, *m.*; *bata*, *m.*  
 still, *adv.*, *fór*.  
 stir, *corruíúim*, *corruíú*, *vn.*  
*corruíúe*.  
 stocking, *rtoca*, *m.*  
 stone, *cloic*, *cloice*, *f.*  
 stool, *rtól*, -óil, *m.*  
 stop, *rtadaim (ve)* *rtair*, *vn.*  
*rtao (= cease)*; *fanaim*, *fan*,  
*vn.* *fanamaint (= remain)*.  
 story, *rcéal*, *rcéil*, *pl.* *rcéalta*,  
*m.*  
 straight, *óireac*, *gsf.* -riúe.  
 strand, *tráig*, -áig, *f.*  
 strange, *éagraimail*, *gsf.* -míla;  
*greannmair*, *gsf.* -aire.  
 straw, *tuiúe*, *f.*  
 stream, *riuic*, *riuota*, *m.*;  
*riuicán*, -áin, *m.*  
 street, *rráio*, -e, *f.* *pl.*  
*rráioeanna*, *f.*  
 stretch, *rinim*.  
 strike, *buaílim*, *buaíl*, *vn.*  
*bualao*.  
 strolling, *ag balcaireac*.  
 strong, *láioir*, *gsf.* *láioire*.  
 succeed, *éiríúeann le*.  
 such a, *a leitéio rin ve*.  
 suddenly, *go h-obann*, *ve gair*.  
 suit, *n.* *culait*, -e, *f.*  
 summer, *raimrao*, -air, *m.*  
 summit, *mullac*, -aig, *m.*, *pl.*  
*-aig*  
 sun, *zrian*, *zríne*, *f.*

Sunday, *Doimnac*; on Sunday, *vé Doimnais*.

sunny, *ḡréine* (*gen of ḡrian*).

sunshine = shining of the sun.

suppose, *ir dóig liom*; *ceapaim*.

surprised, I am, *τά ionḡnað oim*; I am surprised that, *ir ionḡnað liom* (*ḡo or verbal noun phrase*).

sweep, *ḡcuabaim*.

sweets, *milḡeáin* (*pl. m.*).

swim, *ḡnámaim*, *ḡnám*, *vn. ḡnám*.

### T.

table *boiro*, *buiro*, *m.*

Tadhg, *ṽaḡḡ*, *ṽaḡḡ*, *m.*

tall, *áiro*, *gsf. áiroe*, *compar. áoirḡe*.

tailor, *ṽáilḡiúir*, *úra*, *pl. -úirí*.

take, *ḡlacaim*; *tóḡaim*, *tóḡ*, *vn. tóḡáilṽ*, *tóḡaint*.

talking, *as cainnt*.

tea, *té*, *m.*

teach, *múinim*, *múin*, *vn. múinead*.

tell, *innrim*, *innir*, *vn. innrint*, *fut. inneorḡo*, *innreorḡo*.

ten, *ḡeic* (*eccl.*).

terrified, *ḡcannḡuiḡṽe*. (*Also see Ceacṽt 11.*)

than, *ná* (*with nouns, &c.*); *ná maḡ* (*with verbs*).

that, *demons. adj.*, *an . . . ran*, *ḡin*; *rel. a*, *ḡo*; *neg. ná*. (*See Ceacṽt 34*); *conj. ḡo* (*eccl.*); *ḡur*, *neg. náir* (*before past tense*).

the, *an*, *gsf. and npl. na*; the, *adv. (See Ceacṽt 39.)*

their, *a* (*eccl.*).

them, *iao*.

themselves, *ḡiao féin*, *iao féin*.

then, *annran*; *an uair ḡin*.

there, *ann*, *annran*.

these, *a. na . . . ro*, *ḡeo*.

they, *ḡiao*, *iao*. (*See Grammar, § 209, p. 52.*)

thing, *ḡuo*, *-a*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; *níḡ*, *gen. id. neite*, *m.*

think, *ir dóig liom*; *ceapaim* *meapaim*, *meap*, *vn. meap*;

think of, *cuiḡnḡigim aḡ*.

thirteen, *ṽrí . . . véas*.

thirsty. (*See Ceacṽt 11.*)

this, *adj. an . . . ro*, *ḡeo*.

Thomas, *ṽomár*, *-áir*.

those, *na . . . ran*, *ḡin*.

thought, *n. maṽcṽnaim*, *-áim*, *m.*, *ḡmaoineaim*, *-nim* or *nṽe*, *m.*

thousand, *míle*, *pl. mílte*, *míle*, *m.*

three, *ṽrí*.

through, *ṽríḡ*, *ṽrí*; through the (*pl.*), *ṽrí ḡna*, *ṽríḡ na*.

throw, *caitim*, *cait*, *vn. caiteaim* (*at, le*).

thus, *maḡ ḡeo*, *aḡ an ḡcuma ro*.

thy, *ḡo* (*asp.*).

tie, *ceangḡaim*, *ceangḡail*, *vn. ceangḡal* (*to, ve*).

till, *prep. ḡo ṽtí* (*nom.*); *adv. ḡo ṽtí ḡo*.

time, *am*, *-a*, *pl. -annta*, *m.*; *aimḡir*, *-e*, *f.*; this time,

*ḡo'n tuḡar ro*; the second time, *an ṽarḡna h-uair*; three

times, *ṽrí h-uairṽe*, *ḡé ṽrí*. (*See Ceacṽt 34*); it is time for me . . . *ir miṽro ḡom*.

tired, *tuḡreac* (*Also see Ceacṽt 11.*)

to, *ḡo* (*asp.*), *ḡo ṽtí* (*with nom.*), *cun* (*with gen.*); before names of countries and most towns, *ḡo*.

tobacco, *ṽobac*, *indecl. m.*

to-day, *adv. inṽou*; *n. an lá inṽu*.

together, *i n-éimḡeacṽ*.

Tom, *ṽomár*, *-áir*.

to-morrow, *adv. amáirṽeac*, *i mbáirṽeac*.

too, *ḡó-* (*prefix, = excessively*); *leir*, *maḡ an ḡcṽeṽona* (*= also*).

tooth, *ḡiacail*, *-e*, *pl. ḡiaclea*, *f. top*, *ḡairḡ*, *ḡairḡ*, *m.*

towards, *cun* (*with gen.*), *ḡe véin* (*with gen.*).



town, baile, *pl.* bailte, *m.*;  
baile móir.  
train, traen, -ac, *pl.* -ada, *f.*  
Tralee, Traíle lí.  
tree, crann, crainn, *m.*  
Tuesday, maire; on Tuesday, de  
maire.  
turf, móin, móna, *f.*  
turn, ionntuigim, ionntuig *vn.*  
ionntóó; iompuiğim, iom-  
puig, *vn.* iompóó, iompáil.  
twelve, dá . . . déas (*with*  
*nouns*), a ro déas (*alone*).  
twenty, fiche, *gen.* ficheao, *dat.*  
fichio, *pl.* fichio, *f.*  
two, a dó (*alone*); dá. (*See Ceacht*  
15.)

## U.

unable (*use ní féadaim, ní*  
*féoiri dom*).  
uncommon, neamh-choitcheanta.  
under, fé.  
unless, mair (ecl.).  
up, i n-áirde; suas, aníos. (*See*  
*Ceacht 40.*)  
us, sinn.  
use, bainim úráio de, bainim  
úráio ar; úráiom, uráio,  
*vn.* úráio.

## V.

valley, gleann, -a, *pl.* gleannta,  
*m.*  
very, an-, ana- (*prefix, asp.*).  
view, radarc, -airc, *m.*  
visit, n. cuairt, -airt, *pl.* -airt-  
eanna, *f.*; on a visit, ar  
cuairt.

## W.

wait, fanaim, fan, *vn.* fanaimint  
(for, le); waiting for, as feit-  
eam le, as fanaimint le.  
walk, siublaím, siubail, *vn.*  
siubail.  
wall, palla, *m.*, balla, *m.*  
want. (*See Ceacht 7.*)  
warm, te, *gsf.* teo.  
was. (*See am.*)

watch, n. uaireadóir, -óir, *pl.*  
-óirí, *m.*; *v.* fairim, fair,  
*vn.* faire ar; watching, as  
féadaint ar, as faire ar.  
water, uisce, *m.*  
Waterford, portláirge.  
wave, tonn, tuinne, *f.*  
way, rliže, *pl.* rližte, *f.*  
(= path); cuma, *f.* (= man-  
ner).  
we, sinn.  
wear, caitim, caít, *vn.* caiteam.  
(*Also see Ceacht 21.*)  
weak, lag, *gsf.* laige.  
weather, aimreas, -ire, *f.*  
week, seachtmain, -e, *f.*  
well, n. tobair, -air, *m.*; *adv.*  
go maít.  
west. } (*See Ceacht 40.*)  
westerly. }  
wet, a. rliuic, *gsf.* rliice.  
what, interrog. pron., cao; in-  
terrog. adj. cao é an . . . ?  
*rel.* a (ecl., = all that); an rliuic  
a (*asp.*, = the thing which).  
wheat, cruicneac, -a, *f.*  
when, interrog. cačain a; other-  
wise, nrair a (*asp.*).  
where, interrog. cá (ecl.); other-  
wise mar a (ecl.).  
whether, an (ecl.).  
which, interrog. adj. cioca an;  
which of? cioca ro? *rel.* a,  
go. (*See Ceacht 34.*)  
while, n. tamall, -aill, *m.*; *adv.*  
an faio a (*asp.*); worth my  
while. (*See Ceacht 32.*)  
whilst = while, *adv.*  
white, bán, *gsf.* báine.  
who, interrog. pron. cé; *rel.* a,  
go. (*See Ceacht 34.*)  
whose. (*See Ceacht 34.*)  
why? cao 'na čaoč go? ao  
čuiže go?  
wind, gaot, gaote, *f.*  
window, fuinneog, -eoirge, *f.*  
wine, pion, -a, *m.*  
winnow, cáitim, cáit, *vn.* cátao  
wise, ciallmair, *gsf.* -aire; eač-  
naíoe.

with, *le*; in company with,  
*1 n-éinpeáct le*.  
 wither, *peoðaim, peoð, vn.*  
*peoð*.  
 withered, *peoðte*.  
 woman, *bean*. (*See Grammar,*  
*§ 132.*)  
 wood, *coill, e, pl, coillte, f.*  
 (= forest); *áðmar, -air, m.*  
 (= timber).  
 wooden, = of wood.  
 work, *n. obair, oibre, pl. oib-*  
*meáca*.  
 working, *as obair*; — at, *as*  
*gabáil vo*.  
 world, *raoḡal, -ail, m.; domán,*  
*ain, m.*  
 worse, *níor measa*.  
 worth, *v. (see Ceáct 32); n.*  
*(see Ceáct 17)*.  
 wrap, *v. pillim*.  
 write, *rcríobaim, rcríob, vn.*  
*rcríobað*.

## Y.

yard, *rlat, rlaitte, f.* (= three  
 feet).  
 year, *bliaðain, -ona, pl. óanta,*  
*f.*; this year, *1 mbliaðna*;  
 last year *anuirio (adverbs)*.  
 yellow, *buíde*.  
 yes. (*See Ceáct 6.*)  
 yesterday, *adv. inoé; n. an lá*  
*inoé*.  
 yet, *róp*.  
 yon, *an . . . úo*.  
 yonder, *éall*.  
 you, *tú, tu (sing. = thou), ríð*  
*(pl. = ye)*.  
 your, *vo (asp. = thy), ðuim (pl.*  
*ecl.)*.  
 young, *óḡ, gsf. óige*.  
 yourself, *tú féin*.  
 yourselves. *ríð féin*.











